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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Ushers in Great Days

Economic Parley Makes Ready

London Repels Rush on Palace

Fascist Italy Views Itself

France Likes Plan Replies

German Beer Waits U. S. Call

GENEVA ushers in what will almost certainly be the most important season it has ever known. Two League committees convene to prepare for the world economic and monetary conference. On Thursday the Disarmament Conference Bureau will resume, receiving France's new plan. The League Council takes up the Lytton Manchurian report Nov. 14. Thus, the nations will soon be debating the triple problems of general slump, arms cut and the unofficial war in the Far East. Washington is expected to play a leading rôle in all three situations. The United States is not a member of the League—But it is a member of that inescapable fellowship of nations charged with the preservation and progress of the world.

* * *

¶ Geneva finds preparations for the world economic and monetary conference making progress on the very first day. The agenda committee meets, finds all the principal nations represented, and elects as chairman Leonardus Trip, president of the Bank of Netherlands. Satisfaction is expressed that the United States will be represented at the London session by such able, nonpolitical delegates as Dr. Edmund E. Day and Dr. John B. Williams. Not only will a careful program be shaped, but tentative agreements will be drawn up. Only one view is taken of the coming conference—It is the most comprehensive effort to restore world equilibrium.

* * *

¶ London sees a mob shouting "Smash the windows!" charge from Trafalgar Square toward Buckingham Palace. Police reinforcements have little difficulty in dispersing the crowd and protecting the Palace. As in the Thursday Hyde Park meeting, the organized "hunger marchers" who came to London with their grievances conduct themselves in an orderly manner. Their purpose is obscured by the trouble-makers who rush in—Green youth who revel in riots and Red agitators from Russia.

* * *

¶ Italy looks at itself as Fascism celebrates its tenth anniversary. The uprising that was expected to subside after the successful march on Rome in 1922 is found to have developed into a system which, if not permanent, must go on for many years. The Aventine secession in 1924, which expected to overthrow Premier Mussolini, only saw him emerge stronger than before. But vast changes in his leadership are apparent. Fascism is no longer savage, irreverent or anti-monarchical—It now teaches loyalty to the monarch, respect for institutions, obedience to authority.

* * *

¶ France is pleased with the reaction by other nations to its arms-reducing plans. Favorable comments come from London, Washington and Berlin. French officials and press point out that the replacing of professional armies by conscripted militias is meant to apply only to continental Europe, and not to Britain or America. The United States is asked mainly for something that would appear to be easy—adherence to its own interpretation of the Kellogg-Briand pact.

* * *

¶ London watches its American-born merchant, Gordon Selfridge, start an innovation that makes an instant hit. The merchant and the hundreds of employees of his department store wear blue and silver badges inscribed: "We are all optimists." Mr. Selfridge explains: Business has improved through October and an investigation showed what was behind the change. The people were growing optimistic, although they hardly knew it. It was decided to share the secret through the badges. Now all London knows it—And still better business comes bounding into the department store.

* * *

¶ Chile calls Arturo Alessandri to the Presidency for six years in a peaceful election. This candidate of the Center parties receives 152,867 votes, against 57,793 votes for Col. Marmaduke Grove, former usurper, his nearest rival. Chile, under the unhampered conditions it desired, has spoken decisively—With the public choice coming in, the private revolution should go out.

* * *

¶ Germany's Bureau of Statistics finds the use of beer has fallen off. Per capita consumption for the fiscal year 1931-32 was about 100 pints, against 130 pints for the previous year. The export beer trade has decreased in nearly the same proportion. Germany's brewers look expectantly toward a possible United States market, not knowing that the big campaign argument for beer's return is that it would give employment to millions of Americans. This argument is not borne out by past experience, but this may not matter—It is chiefly the ignoring of past experience that makes the return of booze possible in the United States.

Australia Expects Chinese Wool Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

IT IS reported that as a result of the Nanking Chinese Conference, Australia may receive an order for 400,000 bales of wool at an early date. Instead of purchasing as heretofore through Japan, the opinion has been expressed that China will buy wool direct from Australia, according to the Australian National Council of Woolgrowers, in Sydney, New South Wales.

Woolen factories are being established in China and negotiations are proceeding with America for the purchase of more machinery for the purpose of building further factories.

Chile Eases Tight Money By Bartering

Obtains Peruvian Sugar for Footwear and Flour for Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Strategy and resource are being displayed by international traders to develop barter business and evade the Government's restrictive exchange measures in view of the shortage of foreign money. Latest reports issued by the Commerce Department show some novel arrangements made with American and European countries.

The Anglo-American sports concern, Slazenger, recently bartered a large consignment of tennis balls for "quillay" bark which was shipped from Valparaiso. In like manner East Indian merchants "traded" tea for Chilean dried fruit and honey.

Beet sugar experiments having failed in southern Chile and there being no foreign exchange available, the refineries in Vina del Mar and Penco came to an arrangement with the Rudloff boot and shoe factories in Valdivia whereby national footwear was shipped north to Callao in exchange for Peruvian shipments of sugar cane.

Chilean farmers, stimulated by export bounties, shipped too much flour from the country, causing an acute shortage. Foreign credits being exhausted, agricultural and industrial interests pooled their resources and colliers were sent through the Magellan Strait into the Atlantic with cargoes of coal for Buenos Aires, bringing back Argentine flour in exchange.

Foreign business men's efforts to pay their accounts and evade the restrictions on remittances imposed by the Chilean central bank are equally as interesting. Many importers were caught unawares by the exchange control and resorted to a variety of expedients to remit or, alternatively, to invest their huge peso balances, the foreign value of which continued to shrink from day to day.

The West Indian Oil Company, South American subsidiary of the Standard combine, unable to remit and unwilling to buy gold at "black market" rates, invested 12,000,000 pesos in the purchase of Santiago's finest skyscraper building, owned by the Caja Reaseguradora. It converted more pesos into a Los Andes farm, and now gasoline distributors are busy shipping agricultural produce to different countries to pay for the gasoline that it imports for Chileans.

Alessandri Wins Chilean Presidency By Large Majority

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 31 (AP)—Señor Arturo Alessandri was elected President of Chile in yesterday's general election. Tentative final official figures gave the senator from the north 152,867 votes. His nearest competitor, Col. Marmaduke Grove, the Socialist with a strong Nationalist platform, got 57,793.

Señor Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta, the Conservative Party leader, ran third with 39,149 votes; Señor Enrique Zanartu, the semi-Socialist, fourth with 34,984; Señor Alias Laferte, the Communist, fifth with 4248. Señor Alessandri, the veteran "Lion of Tarapaca," was restored to the Presidency eight years after he had been driven from power by military force. The election was the climax to five months of recurring revolutions, during which the nation had five Chief Executives.

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THINGS PRESENT

"A Need That Is an Opportunity" is an appeal for neighborliness which should warm every heart. An editorial.

While you are on the Editorial page, read how a railroad conductor saves between three and four dollars on a monthly salary of $22.86. "Making Ends Meet Profitably."

If you aspire to write, you may find a point or two to help you in "Poetic and Prose Diction Analyzed" on the Home Forum page.

Another article in the "Hymnal Notes" series appears today on the Daily Features page. Note, too, that the Rime-O-Grams this week are based on Animals of the Americas. Send in your lists.

AND THINGS TO COME

How many wets want state or local prohibition? In his answer to this question, Professor Carver will have a significant word to say about state rights. "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent column, and the Home Building and Gardens page.

Hoover Hurries to New York; Roosevelt Sees New England

Governor to Address in Boston Same Audience That Heard Smith

New England looked at and listened to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today as he made a hasty automobile tour through Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts cities and towns. The Democratic presidential candidate, the first to visit a Maine city since William Jennings Bryan went there in 1896, delivered a 15-minute address in Portland this noon.

Governor Roosevelt left Groton, where he spent two nights and a day visiting his sons at the Groton school for boys, early today and proceeded to Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Somersworth, Berwick, Wells and Biddeford to Portland. All along the route, crowds greeted the nominee and in Lowell, school children lined the streets to welcome him.

Returning from Portland by way of Portsmouth and Newburyport, where Gov. Joseph B. Ely was expected to join the party, Governor Roosevelt was to continue to Boston, for his speech tonight in the Boston Arena, through Beverly, Salem, Lynn, Revere, Chelsea, Somerville and Cambridge.

The Governor spent a busy day at Groton yesterday where he was visited by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and other city officials. He talked to a group of members of the Massachusetts Progressive League and said that the solution

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President Speaks on Way to Climactic Speech in Metropolis Tonight

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31—Support of the Republican Administration was asked of the electorate by President Hoover here today, in the first of a series of speeches delivered en route to New York City. Mr. Hoover's address at Madison Square Garden tonight is expected to be the supreme effort of his pre-election campaign.

Following stops at Newark and Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penna., President Hoover appeared before a great crowd at Philadelphia at 2:30. Mr. Hoover spoke briefly and recalled that his invitation had carried the condition that he should not make a "political speech."

"I express my genuine appreciation of that gracious and generous condition," said Mr. Hoover, while the crowd laughed and he added, "I interpret it as your committee states that it should be interpreted, that the great majority of the voters of this Commonwealth are determined that their electoral votes shall be cast for the Republican ticket."

At Wilmington, President Hoover declared briefly in favor of the Republican protective measures, and declared conditions are improving. "Over a million men have returned to work," he said, "since the Demo-

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SUBWAY PLAN FOR HUNTINGTON AVENUE VOTED

Two Groups Indorse Project to Lay Tube to Gainsboro Street

Building of a subway under Huntington Avenue became nearer a probability today when the modified plans calling for an expenditure of $4,800,000 for a tube beneath the avenue from Gainsboro Street to Boylston Street, where it would join the present Boylston Street tunnel, were approved by the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway and the Boston Transit Department.

The decision was reached at a meeting called by Mayor James M. Curley to find out just what the views of the two groups were and to ascertain the immediate possibility of the subway.

The next step toward realization of the tube is the approval of the directors of the Elevated and the Metropolitan District Council. Mayor Curley said that some of the Elevated executives were out of town and could not be reached. He set a meeting for Nov. 9, at which time they will either accept or reject the proposal. In the event the directors favor the plan, the Metropolitan District Council will then be called upon to give their indorsement of the subway, which, if finally approved, would give work to 3000 men for three years.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated, said:

The public trustees of the Boston levated Railway favor the construction of the Huntington Avenue subway under a modified plan proposed by them whereby the expenditure for immediate construction would be limited to a section of the subway from Gainsboro Street to Boylston.

The cost of the subway under the plan contained in the Legislature act is approximately $8,750,000. Thus the initial saving in the construction cost by the modified plan would be practically $4,000,000, the interest charges on which at 4½ per cent would be $180,000 a year. If no further extensions of the subway is required for ten years, the total saving and interest alone would amount to $1,800,000.

"The saving in the initial cost of construction and the consequent saving in interest charges are so great that the trustees believe that in the interest of the taxpayers the modified plan and not the original plan should be followed until such time as the growth of traffic requires it."

Spanish President Wins French Honor

MADRID, Oct. 31 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, in Spain for what he has described as simply a friendly visit, pinned the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on President Alcala Zamora today, then had luncheon with the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, and received the city's formal greeting from the Mayor and City Council.

Meanwhile rumors persisted that there was more in his presence than met the eye, but the Government denied that the visit had anything to do with reported negotiations for any Franco-Spanish pacts.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Luis de Zulueta, called M. Herriot an apostle of peace, democracy and culture, which constitute the main foundations of new Spain. M. Herriot in a short address spoke of Franco-Spanish friendship, to which President Zamora replied in expressing his gratitude for the honor destowed upon him. He extolled Spanish friendship for France, from which country he said the new Spain had received many original ideas of government.

HERRIOT'S ARMS PLAN INDORSED BY WASHINGTON

State Department Finds Accord on Main Lines With Hoover Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — The French disarmament proposals today received strong, open and official commendation from the United States Department of State. The plans will therefore go to Geneva with support of two chief members of the Disarmament Conference, and with the Hoover and Herriot suggestions standing shoulder to shoulder, prospects of eventual success for the conference are felt to be measurably advanced.

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, said: "The American reaction to the Herriot proposals is very friendly. They seem to fit perfectly into the Hoover plan. We hope the proposals will go a long way to help in the reduction of troops under arms in accordance with the President's proposal."

There were no qualifications whatever in the official American statement on the French plans. Asked if the proposals for the abolition of professional armies and the application of conscription was welcomed by the United States, Mr. Castle said that obviously the conscript feature would apply only to Europe, or to countries which also prefer the conscript method. It is not likely, he added, that M. Herriot

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Italy Attains Big-Power Rank In Ten Years of Fascist Rule

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Ten years ago Fascism dramatically seized the power which it has since relentlessly exercised. At the time of the March on Rome, in October, 1922, Fascism, then still in its infancy, was treated as a purely transient phenomenon, and it was generally believed that it would disappear as soon as the Communist threat to Italy had been completely averted and public order restored.

Short-sighted critics had evidently failed to understand and appreciate the significance of the movement started by Signor Benito Mussolini as well as the moral values which seek an expression in Fascism. The infant Hercules of 1922, indeed, has grown in a decade to colossal proportions, and, as a factor in world politics, the Fascist idea of Government is certain to remain for some time to come.

Fascism has greatly changed in these 10 years. Sometimes it seems that there is nothing in common between the Fascism of 10 years ago—rebellious, irreverent, savage, antimonarchical, anticlerical, antiplutocratic, as it then was—and Fascism of today, with its teaching of unquestioning respect for institutions, strict obedience to authority, unbounded loyalty to the monarchy. The evolution has taken place by degrees and has by no means ended, and surely within the next decade the Italian state, now fascistized, will appear different from what it is today.

At the outset, it was evidently Signor Mussolini's intention to govern the country within the framework of the Constitution. In spite of his revolutionary ideas and of his open mistrust of democratic institutions, the Duce, once in power, cleverly put aside, at least for the moment, his old program and devoted all his energy to completing the work of post-war reconstruction and to solving the country's pressing economic problems. He established cooperation with the other political groups and his first Cabinet contained, in addition to Fascist members, two Liberals, two Popularists or Roman Catholics and two Social-Democrats. After the first elections of 1924, Signor Mussolini declared that he would make Parliament function and invited the Opposition to give him their collaboration.

It is now vain to speculate on what the course of political events

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PARLIAMENTARY RULE IN REICH SHAKEN TO BASE

Nationalists Mount to Power on Shoulders of Hitler's Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The ease with which the von Papen Government has been able to introduce reforms tending to return Germany toward its pre-war system of limited popular administration is leading many observers to speak of a breakdown of the democratic, parliamentary régime.

Two of the latest of these moves were the very casual manner in which Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of the Interior, discussed his plans for most revolutionary changes in the republican constitution at dinner last week, and the Government's calm attachment of much of Prussia's administration to the Reich, as announced on the day following Baron von Gayl's speech.

These steps are a sequel to the numerous measures of the von Papen Cabinet in the brief period since it took office in June. In these few months, the Reichstag has been twice dissolved without the Government explaining its program before the house.

Sweeping Reforms Made

On the second occasion, when Parliament turned against the Government, it was dissolved before it had a chance to overthrow the Cabinet. In these brief months, the Prussian Government was removed with the aid of the Reichswehr and a Government installed which refuses to be responsible to the Prussian Diet, and even refuses to have its representatives appear before the legislature of the State which constitutes two-thirds of Germany.

The administration of Prussia has been reformed in a sweeping manner. Many liberal officials have been replaced by those of nationalistic sympathy. Broadcasting has been placed under nationalist management. Self-administration of districts and communities is being removed. Wage protection has been weakened.

In whatever direction the Government pushes ahead—and it is doing this toward all sides simultaneously—it appears to meet with no resistance on the part of those who desire to maintain a parliamentary régime. Every institution of the post-war régime it touches crumples up.

Changes Easily Made

The lack of resistance is so marked that one Nationalist paper recently expressed its surprise at the ease of these reforms, adding regret that action against the post-war régime had not been undertaken sooner. The post-war régime, in the opinion of many, is falling to dust as the imperial régime collapsed at the close of the World War.

The democratic régime has been undermined by the continuous agitation of Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists or Fascists.

But when the fortress of democracy was ready to be stormed, it was the Nationalists—the militarists, industrialists, and land barons—rather than the Fascists, who came into control. The Fascists accuse the Nationalists of "riding into power on the backs of the National Socialist movement"—of using the protests of Fascism against the parliamentary system as the lever for reinstituting a régime approaching pre-war character.

Amateur Skipper to Continue Trip Across Pacific in 18-Foot Skiff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Traveling across the Pacific in an 18-foot skiff, Mr. Fred Rebell will leave this port for Los Angeles late in November to complete a voyage which began at Sydney, Australia, nearly a year ago.

Mr. Rebell is navigating his tiny ship by means of home-made instruments and with a knowledge of navigation gained only from reading in the Sydney Public Library.

Mr. Rebell is a native of Latvia and has been in the building trade in Sydney for the past 20 years. When a slump came in the building business there he decided to visit his homeland.

So he built his own ship, the Elaine. It is 18 feet long, has a five-foot beam and draws less than two feet of water. Its gunwales are also less than two feet above the water.

Mr. Rebell left Sydney last Dec. 31. It took him two months to reach Suva, Fiji. He remained there three weeks and then sailed to Apia, then for Danger Island and thence to Christmas Island. Between the latter two he intended to stop at Jarvis Island but was unable to find it.

Near Christmas Island he sighted an oil tanker, the only ship he saw at sea during his months of travel. He stayed a week on Christmas Island, sailing from there to this port in 26 days.

His navigating instruments consist of an ordinary hand compass, two ordinary watches to serve as chronometers and a sextant made from a Boy Scout telescope, bits of mirror and colored glass and a scrap of iron.

Mr. Rebell encountered rough weather for several days after leaving Australia. He lost his sea anchor in a storm but rigged a jib sail and ran before the storm until the weather cleared.

"At Los Angeles," he said, "I will sell my boat and go overland to New York, sailing from there to Latvia where my parents live. They want me home to take care of their property."

The tiny cabin of the Elaine was so full of supplies there was scarcely room for Mr. Rebell to stretch out to sleep. He said he never worried at sea, and has perfect confidence in his ship. He never did any sailing before he started across the Pacific.

Crisis Over Britain's Jobless Big Test for National Cabinet

Failure to Decrease Figures of Idle Calls for Change of Method in Relief System—Commission Divided on Ways of Financing Assistance

In view of the serious rioting by unemployed in London—culminating in the Trafalgar Square disorders yesterday—which has tested the full resources of the police on three occasions within a month, involving the organization of a big relief force of special constables, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing two articles, of which this is the first, examining the causes of the crisis and the efforts which the National Government is making to bring it under control.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The end of the National Government's first year of office finds the country faced with the disturbing realization that the unemployment figures have not decreased. They have even increased slightly. There were, in round numbers, 2,825,000 insured workers out of work at the end of September, 1931, and 2,858,000 a year later. To these must be added a considerable number, probably nearly 170,000, whom more stringent regulations have removed from the "active" register.

On the credit side of these figures can only be put the not too encouraging fact that the situation in most parts of the world has deteriorated to a far greater extent. Moreover, the task of caring for this vast out-of-work army has been fairly successfully organized. Recently there have been complaints about the methods employed and there have been serious riots in widely separated parts of the country. But on the whole it may be said that the machinery of relief works with fewer creaks than in most industrial countries.

The past year has brought it home to the British people that the unemployment problem is no transient phase of the aftermath of war. A balanced budget has not solved it. Nor a reduced volume of imports; nor even the change-over from free trade to protection. Actually, of course, there was an unemployment problem during the comparatively prosperous days before the slump. In 1929 there were over 1,250,000 unemployed. The figure has never been below 1,000,000 since the soldiers were demobilized at the end of the war.

Examination, however, of the very detailed statistics collected by the British Ministry of Labor shows that there is a considerable difference between the unemployment of 1929 and 1932. In 1929 the great majority of unemployed were out of work be-

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SPAIN CARRIES OUT THREAT TO SEIZE ESTATES

Many Grandees Are Left Penniless by Confiscation of Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Hopes that the Republican Government would not carry out its threat to confiscate en masse the country estates of those implicated in the Sanjurjo rising last August, have been shattered by the publication in the Gazette of a list of 156 names of persons whose property is seized without compensation. The list opens with the name of "Alfonso de Borbon y Leon, exmarquis of Squilache" and terminates with "Don Manuel Pages." Others are, it is stated, to follow shortly.

Most of the names appearing in the list coincide with those of the deportees sent from Cadiz to Villa Cisneros and of these many are practically penniless. The distress of families such as that of the Duke of Sevilla and numerous grandees is such that several are living on alms, and others are offering their services to anybody who will employ them as tyrists, clerks, lady companions, chauffeurs, as the case may be.

The Sanjurjo family, two members of which were wealthy, has been reduced to a penniless state although the General's son was acquitted by the court of justice. He will, however, not be allowed to return to his functions on the stock exchange when he returns from exile.

Many protests against the arbitrary treatment of prisoners, of which the Spanish jails are full, appear in the press. According to the Constitution, a citizen cannot be deprived of his liberty without due cause inquired into within 48 hours by the courts of justice. In some cases this article in the Constitution is complied with in theory, and the judge orders the discharge of a prisoner.

Under the new decree for the defense of the Republic, the Home Secretary and the police have the power to override the decisions of the courts of justice. Justice thereby becomes a travesty when a man whose discharge has been ordered by the judge is immediately seized by the police and incarcerated again.

The Spanish people smile, for they do not attach much importance to constitutions and the justice of the courts, having experienced to the full the many ways in which these can be put aside, particularly under the old régime, and now under the new.

BANKS TO ALLOW NEW YORK CITY NOVEMBER FUND

Subsequent Loans Are to Depend on Measures of Retrenchment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Temporary financing to tide New York City over its immediate obligations was made available today to the city comptroller, Mr. Charles W. Berry, by bankers in a letter which estimates that the city requires $18,500,000 to foot its November bills. Subsequent loans, the bankers stress, will depend upon the fulfillment of retrenchment pledges made to them last January by the then Mayor, James J. Walker.

The letter was signed by the heads of the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, respectively Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, representing the banking group whose loans to the city have totalled $390,000,000. It bases its loan figure on a statement of the city's estimated receipts and expenditures for November submitted last week by Mr. Berry.

Mr. Berry continued to deny, however, that he had sought further aid from financial quarters after the bankers' refusal of his request on Oct. 13 for a $35,000,000 loan to meet the November pay rolls until the estimate board had taken steps to restore the city's credit, allegedly on the brink of collapse.

The funds which the bankers are ready to advance are intended to meet the city's debt obligations and its work relief requirements.

"It is essential," their letter continues, "that the city's credit be maintained at a point where municipal obligations may be successfully sold the public for this vital requirement."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

90—Are Wets Really Working for Temperance?

SOME of them claim that they are. If so, they should show it in other ways than in working for repeal. When we find a wet who has advocated temperance and worked for the temperance cause in other ways than this, we may take him seriously when he claims to be seeking repeal in the interest of true temperance.

There are plenty of other ways. Some are publicly urging abstinence from or great moderation in the use of liquor. How many wets are in this group? Some are trying to teach temperance in the public schools. Wets who are really for temperance might help in this work. Before prohibition, some were trying to exclude liquor advertisements from the mails, from newspapers, and from billboards. Wet organizations might have helped in these efforts but did not. Some are now trying to get the radio to exclude liquor propaganda. The help of wet organizations would be welcome, but none comes from that source.

In the absence of active work for temperance in any other field, what reason have we to believe the wets when they claim to be working for temperance? They are trying to legalize a business which makes its money by educating for intemperance, that is, by increasing the consumption of liquor. In the absence of other evidence, this fact puts a wet under suspicions of working for true intemperance.

MORE JOBS REPORTED IN BROAD AREA

Business Increases Keep Well to Front All Over the United States

CANADA ALSO FINDS ADVANCE CONTINUES

Mines and Mills Reopen in Michigan—South Jubilant —Banks on Sound Basis

Business conditions continue on the upgrade all over the United States and reports from Canada show there is good improvement there.

The employment service of the United States Department of Labor today reports continuing increases in employment.

Banking conditions are reported sound.

Specifically, the Pennsylvania Railroad is using the $2,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to spread construction work so as to employ many new men.

In Michigan, mines and plants are reopening to employ more than 2000 workers.

A great New York bank reports that the worst of the business crisis is over and that conditions are mending, but may be slow.

Special reports show large gains in business and employment over September, and from Toronto Canada, comes the report that there has been a steady rise in all trades except building, since August.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Reports from the Department of Labor today revealing "a further expansion in the volume of employment throughout the country" provide President Hoover with a confirmation of his major campaign contention that economic conditions are definitely on the upgrade.

In the regular monthly industrial employment bulletin of the United States Employment Service it was stated today that "A careful analysis of the various state reports shows an upward trend in operating time, as well as in numbers engaged, in many manufacturing establishments."

"The textile industry, which has been steadily improving its position during the past six weeks, provided employment," it says, "for many hundreds of additional workers, while the mills producing rayon, woolen goods, silk products, hosiery, and men's and women's clothing stepped up production schedules, and departmental overtime was reported in a number of instances.

"Satisfactory operations prevailed in most of the leather boot and shoe factories and in a few localities these establishments increased their forces. The majority of the shipbuilding yards kept large numbers of mechanics engaged. The improvement of conditions in the coal regions, especially bituminous, brought about the reopening of quite a number of mines that had been closed for some months past and the recall to work of several thousand miners.

"Operations and employment remained far below normal in the iron and steel industry as a whole; however, a turn for the better was noted toward the close of September.

"The automobile and rubber tire industries generally reported part-time schedules with curtailed forces engaged.

"Under stimulus of funds made available by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act there was a considerable increase in the volume of highway and bridge construction, which provided employment of thousands of additional men; 33 states reported over 260,000 men engaged on this type of work alone.

The recovery program, mapped out by 250 leading bankers and industrialists gathered here at the end of August at the call of President Hoover, has made definite progress in its first two months of operation, Mr. Henry M. Robinson, chairman of the central committee today, summarized the various committees' work as follows:

1. In assisting the distressed mortgagee, emphasis has been placed on local rather than national application to more effectively overcome the different phases of the problem in different districts.

2. The committee on credits in looking into the credit requirements of small businesses, has ascertained that the main requirement is for new capital rather than commercial credit. Methods of making such capital more readily available are being explored.

3. The committee on industrial rehabilitation has been organized in every Federal Reserve district, and reports substantial progress in the extension of capital expenditures by industries.

4. The share-the-work committee is now functioning on a national basis.

5. The personnel of the original banking and industrial committees has been augmented through additional voluntary personnel to permit a much larger amount of highly essential contact work.

Canadian Business Up Steadily Since August

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31 (AP)—Statistics showing a rise in employment in Canada since Aug. 1 were made public today by Prof. Gilbert Jackson, University of Toronto economist.

Employment in all trades except building showed improvement in the

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RAISING CODE IN RURAL ORIENT DECLARED NEED

Missionary Report Urges Supervisory Work in Agricultural East

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The work of agricultural missions in Asia should be directed toward bringing the people "better hope, both economic and spiritual, and a better spirit of brotherhood," which would appreciably improve the outlook for civilization, according to Mr. Albert L. Scott, chairman of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry.

Seven of the leading Protestant denominations are represented in the inquiry, which appointed an appraisal commission of experts who made a two years' study concerning the future plan and scope of foreign missions in the Far East. The commission's views on the work of agricultural missions in the immense rural stretches of Asia are contained in the twelfth instalment of its report made public yesterday.

"There has come in the last few years an awakening of interest in the quality of life led by the people in the extensive rural areas of the Orient," the report says. "They are themselves widely restless in the desire to attain better standards. In China there are more than 1,000,000 villages, and fully 80 per cent of the immense population of that country live in them; in India the villages number 750,000, and contain 90 per cent of the people; in industrialized Japan, still about half of the population is rural.

"Nearly all of the agricultural missionaries whom we came to know held the view that 'we do agricultural missionary work because we are Christians, not because we want to make Christians.'

"Done in this spirit, it exemplifies the life and teachings of Jesus, and is, in and of itself, mission work of a high order. The whole endeavor loses its true meaning, however, if carried on as a bait to draw people into the church, or primarily to provide a basis for the self-support of the church.

"If, in the immense rural stretches of Asia, the gradual growth of intelligence and power is to be joined with an equal growth of bitterness and hatred, the newly awakened aspiration of these millions may bear bitter fruit. If, on the other hand, to these stirring villages can be brought the picture of a long struggle upward, in mind, in body, in property—a struggle arduous, but hopeful, not against the social forces around them, but aided by their determined good will—the outlook for civilization is appreciably improved.

"The constructive rural work of the future should not be done with the primary aim of organizing churches, but rather with the aim of penetrating country communities with ways of life that will bring enriched living to all members of it, a truer spirit of coöperation, a more genuine interest in the education of the children, in the productivity of the soil and in methods of raising the economic level of the neighborhood as well as in the health and spiritual growth of the people."

The report recommends that the mission boards join together in establishing an agency to plan and supervise their work in this field and to become ultimately a section of a unified mission board organization.

Harvard to Start 'Emergency' Class

A Harvard tradition was broken today with the announcement of the Graduate School of Business Administration that, in view of the circumstances surrounding the present economic situation, a special emergency session of the school will start Jan. 30, 1933, and continue to Aug. 16.

This action was suggested by Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Jesse Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. and George Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co., who pointed out to Dean W. B. Donham that "the facilities of the school for constructive training in business must be made available this winter as a substitute for the demoralizing effect of waiting around for jobs or repeated failure to get them."

The shorter period covered by the proposed session permits a reduction of about 25 per cent in room and board. Tuition remains unchanged at $600 for the course. Room and board together will amount to less than $400, which together with the necessary textbooks will bring the total expense of this session to about $1000. Financial aid from the loan fund will be available to a limited number of properly qualified students. Students who attend the session will have the same classroom instruction as the regular first-year class. They will be entitled to full academic credit and may enter the second-year class next fall. The session is open to college graduates and to those who have had executive experience in business.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably with some rain and warmer; moderate north winds shifting to easterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; slowly rising temperature, followed by rain.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, followed by rain and warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to east winds and increasing Tuesday; partly overcast weather, followed by rain Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair weather until about Thursday, when rather general rains are indicated; near or below normal temperatures first part, warmer middle, much colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	56	Montreal	32	48
Bismarck	26	32	Nantucket	48	58
Boston	40	57	New Orleans	70	78
Buffalo	36	44	New York	44	56
Calgary	12	34	Norfolk, Va.	54	62
Charleston	66	78	North Platte	22	50
Chicago	40	44	Philadelphia	44	56
Cincinnati	42	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	80
Denver	26	52	Pittsburgh	40	42
Eastport, Me.	34	48	Portland, Me.	38	58
Hatteras	64	70	Raleigh	50	68
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	42	42
7p.m. Oct. 30	74		St. Paul	32	36
Helena, Mont.	26	38	Salt Lake City	32	44
Huron, S. D.	26	34	San Francisco	52	70
Jacksonville	72	78	SantaFe, N.M.	26	56
Kansas City	36	40	Seattle	48	52
Key West	80	84	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	38	54
Memphis	54	72	Wichita, Kan.	36	58
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	22	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 31.
B—Maximum Oct. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12 p. m., Tuesday 12:30 a. m.
Height of tides 11.7 feet, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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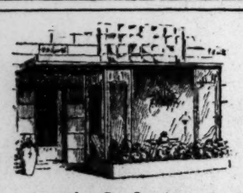
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BRITAIN'S IDLE BIG TEST FOR GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

tween one and three months. Only 4 per cent had been out continuously for a whole year. Most of the remainder, particularly the younger ones, had a fairly confident expectation that they would soon be at work again.

In 1932 there are still a large number—over 1,500,000—who find other jobs within three months. But on the top of these is a growing proportion who have had no work for much longer periods. Seven per cent of those receiving unemployment relief in September, 1932, had been out of work between six and nine months; 16 per cent for a year or over.

When the unemployment insurance scheme was introduced in 1911 it was expected to pay for itself. But it was based on a 3 per cent average of unemployed workers—in other words, less than 100,000 out of work, compared with the 2,850,000 of today and the 1,250,000 of 1929. The fact that the insurance fund was hopelessly and increasingly in debt was one of the major reasons for the political crisis last year when the Labor Cabinet was overthrown and the National Government took its place.

The existence of the two categories of long- and short-term unemployment explains the system of relief brought into operation by the National Government last year. For the short-term unemployed there is, as before, the insurance money contributed partly by those at work, partly by the employer and partly by the state. It is definitely an insurance and is payable to all insured persons irrespective of their private means. For the longer-term unemployed there are the so-called transitional benefits contributed solely by the state. These benefits are non-contributory and are paid only to those who prove they are in actual need, through lack of a private income.

The word used implies that the payments in question are a sort of halfway house on the road to the "out-door relief" which is provided by the local authorities from local taxation for the benefit of those who have no visible means of support. This is one of the reasons for the admitted unpopularity of the existing system. The recipients say they are without jobs through no fault of their own, so why should they be classified with vagrants and those who will not work?

The new system is shortly due for an overhaul. It was avowedly experimental. And Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has announced publicly that modification had already been decided upon before the agitation of the past few months began.

It had been hoped that the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance which has been sitting for the past two years would have been able to propose an agreed method of dealing with the whole problem. But, though its report has not yet been issued, it is now known that no agreement has been found possible.

Consequently the Cabinet is faced with the prospect of hard controversy over this question. Both the system of relief and the method of tackling the basic problem of unemployment will be under fire. The Labor Party advocates abolition of the "means test" for transitional benefits and has drawn up an ambitious scheme of public works to be undertaken by local authorities out of taxpayers' money. What is spent, Labor says, will be so much saved from unemployment relief.

The National Government, on the other hand, seeks by economy to remit taxation and thus enable the private individual to add to employment by his increased spending power. It declares that if more money has to be spent on unemployment, the last hope of lower taxes will be gone. The budgetary estimate for unemployment relief for the current year is already £65,000,000.

Meanwhile, however, there is the question what is to be done to deal with the immediate problem. Even if there were a sudden improvement in the economic situation, the country would still be faced with serious unemployment during the coming winter. And of late there has been a growing feeling of tension, particularly about the "means test." Some of the local authorities responsible for the administration of the transitional relief have refused to enforce it in accordance with the law, and have been superseded by officials appointed by the Ministry of Labor. Others have applied the system with such strictness that there have been serious riots. In others, again, the "means test" method has functioned smoothly.

In spite of the Government's natural desire for economy, therefore, it is believed that some modification of the existing system is forthcoming in the near future. Consideration of this question will be one of the first tasks of the new parliamentary session.

Campaign Medals At $1 Each, Plan Of Mayor Curley

Efforts to defray at least half of the election day expenses in Boston through the sale of Roosevelt medallions to municipal employees were begun today when a committee of city workers appointed by Mayor Curley met to map out a whirlwind selling drive.

The committee, comprising five men and seven women, was appointed by the Mayor to sell at least 10,000 medallions at $1 each. The Mayor said he expected the committee to sell between four and five thousand among the personnel of the various city departments. The sales drive is being directed from the municipal employment bureau in Church Street.

Mayor Curley outlined his plan for raising money to pay election costs at a meeting of Democratic women at the Hotel Touraine last evening. Voting lists from the various city wards were distrbiuted among workers at the meeting with the Mayor's urgent request to "get out, talk to neighbors, ring doorbells and get votes" for the Democratic candidate.

Although election day is only a week away, the Mayor said he hoped to raise the necessary funds for expenses and indicated that a campaign in city hall to dispose of the medallions which bear the likeness of the Democratic candidate for President would enable the committee to get off to a flying start. When the plan was discussed with an employee in a municipal department today, he explained that workers in his department had "contributed" last week.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge; Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants: Dinner and meeting, address on "Retirement Reserves for Public Utility Companies," by Prof. Philip Cabot, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Parker House, 6:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture in Washington Centennial series, "George Washington: Surveyor, City Planner and Commander-in-Chief," by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Recital by Mr. Homer C. Humphrey, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts: Meeting, talk, "Leopardi, the Poet and His Family," by Prof. George B. Weston, Harvard University, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Botson Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Lexington: Special town meeting, Cary Memorial Hall, 8.

Massachusetts Gamma Chapter, Pi Omicron National Sorority: Halloween supper dance, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.
State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.
Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Couturiere de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston, speaker, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Fogg Art Museum: First in lecture series on "Byzantine Architecture," by Prof. Kenneth Conant; "Growth of Byzantine Style," 4:30. Open to public.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 5, through Nov. 5.

Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices library branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, morning and afternoon, through Nov. 1.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston; Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Lecture on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. Josef Zimbler, cellist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Disabled Service Men's Exchange, Inc.: Sale, home of Mr. Elmer Jared Bliss, 1962 Commonwealth Avenue, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Twentieth Century Club: First in series of luncheon discussions, subject, "How Boston Is Caring for Its Homeless," 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Plymouth Motor Car Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, the Rev. Dr. Harry Levi, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"Egypt—Old and New," 10:30; "American Indian Children," 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Framingham Women's Club: Meeting, and New Members' Day, Dennison Memorial Hall, Framingham, 2:30.

Theaters

State—"Smilin' Through," film. At 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.
Fine Arts—"La Couturiere de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Sundays, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of water colors by Dodge MacKnight. Exhibition of recent accessions in the Print Department. Both through month of October. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Swedish Peasant wall paintings. Through Nov. 14.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Exhibition Room—Exhibit of Massachusetts Tercentenary and Washington Bicentennial postage stamps, coins, medals, etc. Lent through the courtesy of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club, and associated collectors clubs. Through Nov. 6. Treasure Room — Illuminated manuscripts; through Nov. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England glimpses, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein. Elizabeth Lee and Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by Gertrude M. Tonsberg. Through Nov. 7.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings by "Saul." Through month of October.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Nov. 2 to Nov. 19.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Etchings in color by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Oil and charcoal portraits, and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Nov. 15.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings and drawings by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Nov. 7.

Connick's Studio, 9 Harcourt Street—Charles Connick's Western Rose Window for Church of St. John the Divine. Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

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DEAL ON COURT TICKET DENIED BY HOFSTADTER

Statement Comes on Eve of Protest Meeting at Town Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Facing a new critical onslaught at a citizens' mass meeting, called for Thursday night at Town Hall, to protest the alleged bipartisan deal by which Tammany Hall joined with the New York County Republicans in indorsing State Senator Samuel Hofstadter (R.), head of the legislative body inquiring into the city's Tammany mayoralty, for the State Supreme Court, Senator Hofstadter today broke his silence concerning his nomination.

He denied that he or anyone in his behalf had entered into a deal, bargain or agreement to bring about his nomination. It was his first statement on the nomination since the storm of protest broke around him for accepting this support at the hands of a political group of which he was the investigator.

The Republican State chairman, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, hastened to read Senator Hofstadter out of the party, but his sincerity in doing this while upholding the joint indorsement of City Court Justice Aron Steuer, Democrat, the other designee, was attacked by Mr. John W. Davis, head of the Bar Association of the City of New York. The latter group has placed an independent slate in the field bearing the names of Mr. Bernard L. Deutsch and Mr. George W. Alger.

Senator Hofstadter said he had left unanswered the critical thrusts at him because he "desired to avoid a succession of controversies." He reviewed his service to the city and state and said he could see no reason why his nomination had impaired the work of the legislative committee. He deemed "unworthy of comment expressions prompted by malice and having their roots in selfishness, envy or disappointment."

"It became clear," his statement continued, "that no place on the state ticket would be available to me. I was glad to receive the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court as offering the possibility of continuing my public service.

"The Democratic indorsement of my nomination was unsolicited. Neither I, nor anyone in my behalf, entered into any deal, bargain or agreement with any individual or political group to bring about my indorsement. I am happy to note that no one has questioned my qualifications for that office."

State Industries Continue to Gain

Continued gains in Massachusetts industries, particularly in the textile field, are noted in a report issued today by Mr. Walter C. Conroy, federal director of employment for the State. Cotton and worsted mills were decidedly more active, the report states, while the number of workers employed in the needle-trades factories increased substantially.

Shoe factories, leather tanneries, the confectionery industry, fishing concerns, granite establishments and printing houses all report operations at a much higher level. Additional workers were engaged in shipyards; foundries and machine shops were more active, and an improvement generally throughout Massachusetts was recorded.

The September federal report points out that while there was still considerable unemployment evident at the close of the month, the reopening of schools and colleges reduced the number of idle workers. The volume of building improved in few places, but continued below normal in most sections. Municipal programs were a source of employment for a large number of men and the State Public Works Department and state highway projects provided work for approximately 7775 men.

Big Stride Taken In Safety Drive

One of the longest strides toward a reduction in highway fatalities for the full year as compared with 1931 was taken by Massachusetts last week when only nine mishaps were recorded by the Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This number is a decrease of 14 from last year's corresponding figures.

Incidentally, Mr. Ryan pointed out that "this is the lowest number of automobile fatalities in any October week since 1928." Another gratifying point cited by the Registrar was the total lack of child fatalities.

A reduction in drunken driving and suspensions of licenses for insurance cancellations was also recorded. Total fatalities for this year to date were estimated at 642 as compared to 698 last year.

STATE TO INSPECT ALL SCHOOL BUSES

The law requiring the inspection of all school buses by the Registry of Motor Vehicles went into effect yesterday and continues throughout the present week. The action was taken, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar, announced, for the purpose of promoting the safety of school children.

Hereafter, as required by the law, these inspections will be held every two months during the school year. The law will not become fully in effect for three years since it does not apply to motor vehicles already under contract with a town or city. A windshield sticker will be given to every bus that passes the tests.

NEW YORK LIST SETS RECORD

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—The greatest number of voters in the history of New York State—5,349,213—have qualified to vote in the general election Nov. 8, according to an announcement today by Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State. The previous high mark in registration was 4,885,276 in 1928.

NORTH AMERICAN EDISON CO.

North American Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $10,065,736 after taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, depreciation, minority interest, etc., compared with $15,276,495 in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931.

Junior Selection Plan in Operation At Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 31—Smith College has put into operation a new system of admission known as the Junior Selections Plan. This method of entrance will be used in addition to that already in vogue.

Under the junior plan a limited number of applicants whose marks are exceptionally high are chosen by the Smith College board of admissions in their junior year in secondary school to take the college board comprehensive examinations. If they pass these examinations, no examinations at the end of their senior year are required, provided they carry a normal senior program and maintain the high standard of their work during that year.

If the record for the senior year is not satisfactory to the board of admissions, the candidates have the privilege of again taking college board examinations as is customary under the regular plan of admission.

It is believed by the college administration that this plan will reduce the over-emphasis on examinations, especially in the senior year, and that secondary schools will have greater freedom in planning their curriculums for senior year according to the aptitude of the students.

In this first year of its operation, there were 49 candidates for entrance under the Junior Selections Plan. Forty-three of these candidates were successful in passing the college board examinations and will now go into their senior year at secondary school without the prospect of examinations ahead of them. The number of schools represented was evenly divided between public and private schools, there having been 18 of each.

PORTLAND CONTRACT LET

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States Treasury today awarded to Poorvu-Heenan Construction Company, Boston, the contract for construction of the post office at Portland, Maine, at $363,754. The firm was low among 13 bidders and has 360 calendar days to complete the work.

Pre-Primary Proposal Urged

Voters of Masachusetts were asked by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the State House of Representatives, last night, to vote "yes" on question number two on the election ballot which would allow State conventions to nominate candidates prior to the primaries.

Speaking over radio station WNAC, the legislator declared that ordinarily only about 30 per cent of the voters turn out in the primaries and candidates so nominated, he added, are not representative of the people. Delegates to the State conventions, he said, would be elected by the people.

State conventions would do away with organized minorities controlling nominations, he added. Incidentally, he thought pre-primary conventions would develop party responsibility to a much greater degree.

KINDERGARTEN GROUP TO SEE NEWTON WORK

Visits to several Newton kindergarten rooms will be included in the Massachusetts State Kindergarten Association's program at its meeting in the Frank Ashley Day Junior High School, Newtonville, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Short, practical talks on kindergarten work will be delivered by Miss Irene Phelps of Cambridge, Miss Mildred Bacon of Worcester, and Miss Medora Thorndike of Boston, all of whom are teachers. Miss Sarah A. Marble, supervisor of kindergartens, Worcester, will give a summary.

UNION POWER CO. OF MISSOURI

Union Electric Light & Power Company of Missouri reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net of $7,252,043 after charges, compared with $9,801,380 a year before.

SINCE THE DAYS OF THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL
Ever since Milo and Sally Crane Jones founded The Jones Dairy Farm in 1834, QUALITY and VALUE have been the fundamentals in the making of
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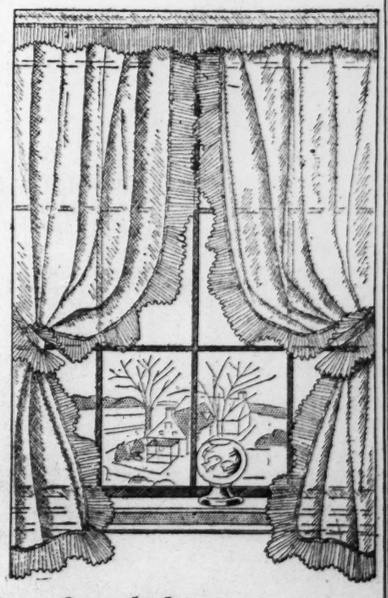
You'll adore them . . . so many charming effects are obtainable using one or two colors at a window . . . the new square box flutings are crisp and quaint . . . they run fully across the top to make a Priscilla valance of fluttery perkiness . . . and they're headed ready to hang!
White
Maize
Green
Orchid
Peach
Beige
Blue
Rose

$8.50 Organdie Bedspreads to Match $4.85
Check your colors and order by mail or telephone
WANAMAKER'S—THIRD FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING
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WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY
Telephone STuyvesant 9-4700 Store Hours 9 to 5:30

FUND APPEALS ALONG TAMMANY LINES CHARGED

'Political Blackmail' Is Alleged in Letters Democrats Send Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—"Tammany methods" in collecting funds for the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt were charged by Republican headquarters as they made public a new batch of letters sent out by Mr. A. P. Homer, chairman of the Marine Committee of the Finance Division of the Democratic National Committee.

Both Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the party candidate, and Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, deny knowledge of the letters and declare them to be without authorization.

The solicitations were addressed to manufacturers and shipbuilders, informing them of Governor Roosevelt's interest in their particular line of business, dwelling upon the advantages to them in case of his election, and in some instances even assuring prospective donors that information as to their gifts would be conveyed to Governor Roosevelt personally.

Mr. Homer was author of a soliciting letter to Mr. G. A. Eddy, president of the Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, branded by Mr. Eddy as a "flagrant attempt at political blackmail." The new batch of letters proves, according to Republicans, that Roosevelt campaign managers "have adopted the unscrupulous methods of Tammany."

The letters follow:

Letters to Roosevelt

Mr. Eddy's letter to Governor Roosevelt:

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Mr. A. P. Homer, of your campaign headquarters, has written me as follows:

"Dear Mr. Eddy: Referring to our conversation of the day before yesterday in view of the friendly relations between Mr. Roosevelt while Assistant Secretary of the Navy and your company, I feel sure that you will be glad to send a substantial check to help with his campaign. Will you be good enough to have check made by an individual payable to F. C. Walker, treasurer, and forwarded to me in the enclosed envelope as promptly as possible.

"Thanking you for your assurances of good will, I am

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "A. P. Homer."

I am amazed and outraged by this flagrant attempt at political blackmail, and am loath to believe that it could have been made with your sanction. At the same time, however, the information upon which the demand upon me for funds is made apparently must have come from you. I do not suppose that I am the only one upon whom similar pressure has been exerted, and certainly if your past services in a minor governmental capacity are now being made the basis for financial levies in connection with your aspiration for the Presidency, I shudder to think what may be condoned in the future if you are successful.

Mr. Homer's original letter to Mr. Eddy:

Dear Mr. Eddy:

Referring to our telephone conversation, Governor Roosevelt, while Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the man who personally saw that your contract was reinstated after its cancellation on Armistice Day. He is, as you well know, interested in naval affairs and realizes thoroughly the necessity of naval forces. I am writing to ask you, if you will be so good as to send a check made out to F. C. Walker, treasurer, in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience. We are conducting as economical a campaign as possible, but you realize that in order that Mr. Roosevelt's speeches and various pieces of campaign literature can be sent where they will do the most good, it takes a great deal of money and we are asking all of our friends to contribute liberally.

Letter Sent to Schwab

Letters also were addressed to Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Mr. Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and a dozen or more shipbuilders throughout the United States.

The letter to Mr. Schwab, under date of Oct. 17, 1932, read as follows:

My dear Mr. Schwab:

As a result of the events of the last three weeks, we believe that if the shipbuilders of the United States are to get a square deal, it will be necessary to make a change on Nov. 8. I hope that you are in accord with this idea. If so, we ask that you help us with a contribution to the campaign fund of Governor Roosevelt, who, as you know, is marine-minded and hasn't the opinion that international affairs can be settled with a blue-print navy. Checks should be made to F. C. Walker, treasurer (personal checks, of course) and mailed to him in the enclosed envelope. The writer will personally acknowledge your contribution and see that the news of it reaches the Governor's ears.

Thanking you for your coöperation in this matter, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. P. Homer.

The letter to Mr. Grace follows:

Dear Mr. Grace:

After what the present incumbent of the White House did to the private shipyards on the destroyer matter, I am sure that you are of the opinion that a change is necessary if the shipbuilders are to get a square deal. As an old member of the shipbuilding fraternity, I am writing to ask for a contribution to the campaign fund of Governor Roosevelt. Checks should be made to F. C. Walker, treasurer (personal checks, of course) and mailed in the enclosed envelope promptly. The writer will acknowledge this personally and see that the knowledge reaches the Governor. Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. P. Homer.

Other Shipbuilders

Several shipbuilders are said to have received the following letter:

It is apparent that if we are to have a treaty-strength navy, we must have someone other than a pacifist in the White House, and as a treaty-strength navy is of vital importance to you shipbuilders, we believe that the best interests of the industry will be served by the election of Governor Roosevelt, who has full knowledge of the navy's problem, having been intimately acquainted with the troubles which came from unpreparedness in the World War.

In order that we may be able to carry on the campaign successfully, funds are of vital importance and I hope you will see your way clear to sending a contribution to us.

Checks should be made to F. C. Walker, treasurer (they must be personal checks) and promptly returned in the enclosed envelope.

Roosevelt and Farley Declare Letters Sent Without Any Authority

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee made public yesterday a telegram from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to G. A. Eddy of Chicago, dated Oct. 19, in which the Democratic presidential nominee said a solicitation of campaign funds described by Mr. Eddy was "not only not authorized but (the money) would not have been accepted if received."

The Roosevelt telegram, as announced, read as follows:

Mr. G. A. Eddy, President,
Goss Printing Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Any solicitation from me (money) was not only not authorized but would not have been accepted if received, as I do not believe in such solicitation. As I remember it, the man writing you represented you in Washington at one time and doubtless acted entirely on his own responsibility on account of that fact. I deeply regret that you received such a letter.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, said that "neither I nor any member of the (Democratic finance) committee ever gave anyone authority to solicit funds in such a manner" as described in a Republican National Committee statement quoting correspondence Mr. G. A. Eddy of Chicago said he had received from Mr. A. P. Homer of the Democratic finance division.

Mr. Farley's statement said:

I want to state most emphatically that neither A. P. Homer nor anybody else had any authority whatever to write such an absurd letter; and if the letter was issued it was written by Mr. Homer on his own responsibility. No such letter was ever submitted to me, to Treasurer (Frank C.) Walker or any member of the finance committee.

Neither I nor any member of the committee ever gave anyone authority to solicit funds in such a manner and we roundly condemn it if it was written.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

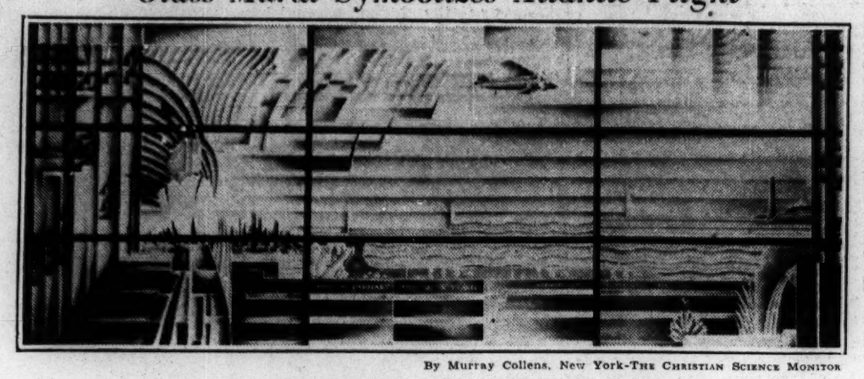
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Eileen P. Chapman, Braintree, Mass.
Raymond B. Chapman, Braintree, Mass.
Frederic O. Reed, Stamford, Conn.
Edith G. Reed, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. Edith Camelle, Bangor, Maine.
Miss Mary M. Hardy, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. Lucille T. Carpenter, Wilton, Conn.
Orin E. Carpenter, Wilton, Conn.
Mrs. Minnie Nunnold, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Charles Hron, Stratford, Conn.
Doris M. Hron, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Gerad R. Stack, Old Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Nancy F. Cushman, Summit, N. J.
Mrs. Rosemary O. Anderson, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Wilson, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Mary Graham, Newport, R. I.
Mrs. Eliza D. Denis, Freehold, N. J.
Mrs. Laura D. Hance, Freehold, N. J.
Miss Helen Hance, Freehold, N. J.
Clifford Hance, Freehold, N. J.
Mrs. Laura Mae Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
Ralph L. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
W. A. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Ethel M. Warren, New York, N. Y.
Grace E. Young, Detroit, Mich.
Mary A. Cook, Detroit, Mich.
Lucy R. Cook, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Annie M. McInnes, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Selma R. Pollitz, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie A. Wells, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jean Adams, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances Tibbetts, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Anna T. Beckwith, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Marie C. Tibbetts, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. G. F. Tibbetts, West Springfield, Mass.
Gae Foster Kelly, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. R. E. Mills, New York, N. Y.
Evelyn Eaton, New York, N. Y.
Warren Mills, New York, N. Y.

Glass Mural Symbolizes Atlantic Flight



By Murray Collens, New York-The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROXY THEATER HONORS FLIER

Earhart Flight Across Atlantic Shown in Mural

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An illuminated glass mural, celebrating the Atlantic flight of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, has been installed in the women's lounge of the new Roxy Theater in the Rockefeller Center. The artist is Mr. Maurice Heaton, whose design is purely decorative.

Vertical bands of red and mauve color connote the side curtains of a stage, behind which is revealed the sea and sky. A woman's figure in the left foreground gives scale to the composition. Alternating waves of blue and green, broken arbitrarily, represent the ocean, with a silhouette of part of down-town New York at the left and a point in Ireland at the right. The sky is represented by a simple series of horizontal bands, each receding over the next.

In the middle upper panel is the airplane, leaving behind its streamers of glistening transparent lines across a deep blue cloud formation. In front of the airplane is a thunder storm, treated as geometrical disturbances of the sky lines; the lightning and rain drops are etched in transparence.

This mural is set in the wall at one [illegible] the lounge, and is illuminated [illegible] behind by electric reflectors and diffusing mirrors. The colors are vitreous glazes fused permanently on to the glass at high temperature, which tend to diffuse and soften the light. The lounge itself was decorated by Mr. Eugene Schoen, interior architect for the new theater, which is to open in December.

One Person in Six Now Gets College Course

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Out of every 1000 adult Americans that you pass on the street, 23 are college graduates and 125 have finished high school.

These were among figures just presented by the Federal Office of Education. Other observations included: "The chances of a boy or girl going to high school, which were only 1 in 25 in 1890, are now 1 in 2. The chances of a boy or girl going to college, which were only 1 in 33 in 1900, are now 1 in 6."

Royal Arch Ceremony Given on Mt. Rubidoux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 31—Scores of Royal Arch Masons from many lodges of southern California were in attendance recently when a ceremony was conducted on the summit of Mt. Rubidoux in this city, conferring the Mark Master degree upon candidates.

While the mountain roads and trails were guarded by members of the Riverside lodges, a ritual termed as ancient as the granite boulders atop the mountain was solemnized beneath a cloudless sky, just at sunset. Mr. Arthur M. Abbott of Los Angeles, Grand King of the Grand Chapter, who was among the notable Royal Arch Masons present, termed the setting ideal for the conferring of the degree.

Mt. Rubidoux, a mountain 1500 feet high which rises abruptly from the banks of the Santa Ana River, is widely known as the locale of the original outdoor Easter sunrise service in California which draws thousands each year.

Hotel Man Prefers Hoover Platform

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Corporation of America, declared last night that executives of the industry "are in favor of the reëlection of President Hoover and support of the Republican course of action."

Referring to the two national conventions, and their prohibition planks, he added: "For a while the debates on the issue, and the hasty comparison of the two planks, may have clouded the hotel man's vision, just as it did every other citizen's.

"But when the smoke cleared and the hotel man took a calm and sane view of the matter, he found that the Republican platform offered the quickest and sanest plan for the direct relief of the situation as it applies to his business."

CHICAGO EVENING PAPERS CONSOLIDATE

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Chicago Daily News announced Saturday it had purchased the Chicago Evening Post and that the two evening newspapers would be consolidated beginning with the first edition of the News next Monday.

The Chicago Evening Post was started in 1890, was later acquired by Mr. Herman H. Kohlsaat, who sold it to Mr. John C. Schaffer in 1901. It was sold at auction to Mr. K. L. Ames in February, 1931. The Daily News was founded in 1875 by Mr. Victor F. Lawson and Mr. Melville E. Stone, former general manager of the Associated Press.

Borah Derides Blaming Hoover For Trade Slump

EMMETT, Idaho, Oct. 31 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Independent Republican, declared in an address here Saturday night, "The man who says the present depression was brought on by the present Administration doesn't know what he is talking about."

Speaking in a lumber mill town whose chief industry has been closed much of the time for two years, the Senahoan found himself faced by questioners who raised him issues of both state and national scope for upward of 20 minutes.

From the floor came a question of "What are you going to do with 12,000,000 unemployed?" "The Government, until it can restore economic conditions, has got to feed them," he replied.

Answering other questions, he said both the Home Loan bill and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act was passed in good faith, but should have dealt directly with the individual.

He assailed the burden of armament, which he placed at $700,000,000 annually in the United States, and repeated his insistence upon expansion of the currency to take the place of gold he said was hoarded.

'SUB' RESCUE DEVICE TESTED

MADRID, Oct. 31 (AP)—Señor Adrian Alvarez remained under water for four hours yesterday in his "fish lung" submersible apparatus, which is designed to permit men to escape from disabled submarines. The test was conducted before Government officials and a technical commission.

Thomas Helps Socialists Cut Costs By Using 'Uppers' and Modest Hotels

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—When Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, goes campaigning, he climbs into an "upper" on the train and apparently doesn't care who knows it. This is just one of the economies which enables the Socialist Party to keep its 1932 national campaign expenses within a budget of $26,000.

On being asked if it was correct that the Socialist campaign fund was less than $100,000, as reported, Mr. Clarence Senior, secretary of the national organization, replied, "You'd be surprised how much less, too. As a matter of fact, we will spend just $26,000 for the campaign, in addition to the $20,000 regular annual budget of the national headquarters here. Out of these funds the headquarters has managed Mr. Thomas' campaign, done his publicity, sent out 8,000,000 pieces of literature and accomplished all the other little things which go with running a candidate for President."

As far as Mr. Thomas goes, Mr. Senior said, "He doesn't cost us much. He takes upper berths, stops at modest hotels and usually the local meetings more than pay for his traveling expenses."

Mrs. Thomas runs a tearoom in New York, and makes her contribution to the cause that way. The Socialists do not, of course, occupy quarters in a loop or central office building. They are, on the other hand, "across the tracks" on West Randolph Street, in less pretentious but still light and roomy offices.

Socialists get so much done for their money as they do, it appears, because so much of their work is done by volunteers.

BUDAPEST THEATER USES CREDIT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—As a means of continuing public interest in the theater in these days of economic stress, an enterprising Budapest theater manager has issued a notice to the effect that tickets for the coming season can be purchased on credit.

Prices have already been reduced as low as possible in the hope of attracting the public, but this method having failed, the credit system is to be exploited instead.

Let me help you with your
Insurance *problems*
J. L. Lindgren
at HANcock 8500
Park Square Building, Boston
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SMITH SAVED $26.60
On His Car Insurance

"I HAVE none of the 'insurance grief' that my friends speak of," said Mr. Smith. "I received a dividend check for $26.60 from Liberty Mutual—every cent of it a clear saving on my 1931 automobile policy. Let me tell you its just like finding money when those checks roll in.

"I've been with Liberty Mutual for seven years and each year I have saved money. You see, as a policyholder, I am one of the owners of the company and share in all the profits.

"How can the company afford to return $26.60 on my premiums? Easy enough! First of all, Liberty Mutual sells direct and saves the big commissions that usually go to brokers and agents that are paid for selling you.

"Then, Liberty Mutual handles all claims and service by the same direct method and that cuts down overhead. Last, but not least, they are able to select the cream of *preferred* risks because they control their business every step of the way. That stops excessive losses.

"By these economies, Liberty Mutual has saved over $1,700,000 for Massachusetts' car owners since the Compulsory Insurance Law went into effect in 1927. Do you wonder that the company now insures more than 42,000 selected, responsible car-owners in Massachusetts alone?

"Liberty Mutual was organized in 1912 by a group of prominent Massachusetts business men, and it is today the largest mutual casualty company in the world—with Assets of $23,154,675; Reserves for Liabilities of $19,215,036; and a Surplus of $3,939,639 (June 30th, 1932). It is a nation-wide institution, supplying prompt, effective service from coast to coast.

"Is it strange that I recommend the company to my friends and urge them to buy insurance in a really modern way? The box chart shows plainly how much money other Massachusetts car-owners have saved on their insurance. Study it. Of course, *your* saving would have depended on the kind of car you drive, where you live and the kind and amount of insurance you carry. The point is, that Liberty Mutual has substantially reduced the cost of insurance for car-owners in Massachusetts and other states."

We cordially invite Monitor readers, in every part of the country, to investigate the financial stability, direct service and economy of the Liberty Mutual plan. Just fill out the coupon or 'phone our nearest office—consult your local 'phone directory—for an estimate of what *you* might have saved last year.

CONSIDER THESE SAVINGS

made by Massachusetts car-owners on *complete* insurance protection on their cars last year. Complete insurance protection includes personal injury, property damage, fire and theft insurance. Your actual saving would have depended upon the kind of car you own, the city or town in which you garage your car and the kind and amount of insurance you carry.

City or Town	Lincoln Cadillac Packard Class	Hudson Chrysler Pontiac Class	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth Class
	UP TO	UP TO	UP TO
Boston	$26.60	$22.62	$21.90
Worcester	17.68	13.30	13.51
Springfield	14.90	11.18	10.82
Brookline	19.22	15.42	15.28
Newton	15.22	14.42	14.28

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Boston Office: 31 St. James Avenue *Phone:* Hancock 8500
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C.S.M. 10-31

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
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Without obligation, I would like to have your FREE booklet, which shows how I may save money on my automobile insurance.

Name_____
Address_____
Town Where Car Is Kept_____
Make of Car | No. of Cyls. | Body Type | Model No. | Year

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MANY PEOPLE admire the quality and distinction of everything sold at Marshall and Snelgrove's, yet they refrain from gratifying these desires, being under the impression that the House is "Expensive."

THE COMPLIMENT we accept, but the suggestion of expensiveness we refute: and to prove our point we invite you to come to Oxford Street, not to buy, but to assure yourselves that nowhere else can you get the best so cheaply.

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THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE HOUSE

is reflected in this luxurious Coat which has an elegant collar of Real Fox. Our tailors have used a heavy quality Diagonal Hopsack, and the model is cut with the new deep set sleeves. It is lined throughout and obtainable in many colours. There are three different sizes.

14 GUINEAS

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Pinehurst's popular Eight Day Plan again offers you a delightful vacation in a famous resort at a minimum expenditure of time and money.

This includes round trip railroad and Pullman fare from New York City; all meals, room and bath at Carolina Hotel, and full golf privileges. Leave any Saturday night.

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800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

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Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $3 to $5 per day — WEEKLY from $18.00
DOUBLE ROOMS from $4 to $6 per day — WEEKLY from $24.00

STIMSON POINTS TO DIFFERENCES ON PROHIBITION

Democrats, He Says, Fail to Offer Protection to to Dry States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—In a defence of the Republican Party's stand on prohibition against the Democratic campaign charge of "evasiveness," delivered here over the week-end, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, contrasted the Democratic position with that of his own party's plank for consolidating prohibition gains, while at the same time giving wet states the freedom they demand.

Mr. Stimson's address, delivered at the University Club, stressed the failure of the Democratic plank to provide any adequate guaranty against the return of the saloon and to promise effective protection to the dry states against invasion of the liquor traffic from wet neighbors.

Although the two planks are alike in their professed intentions to prevent the saloon and protect dry borders the Secretary argued that "when you come to look into the difference of method by which it is proposed that these aims shall be carried out, you find a difference as wide as the difference between sham and reality."

In effect, his contention was that wets have nothing to lose under the Republican plank, which would give them all the freedom they could ask in wet states, while the country as a whole would gain from a consolidation of all the accomplishments of prohibition, which would be entirely lost under the Democratic plank.

Protection for States

In considering the protection of dry states, Mr. Stimson said states alone would be unable to defend themselves against smuggling across their borders. Such protection, he held, could be provided only if the Federal Government has regulatory control over production and distribution of liquor.

But, he pointed out, the Federal Government would have no such authority under the Democratic platform, which proposes to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment without a substitute and leave the entire problem of local enforcement to dry states. He said the Republican plank on the other hand would give the Government sufficient authority to protect the dry states.

"The Democrats propose to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment entirely and remit the whole subject of liquor control to the situation where it was before that amendment was adopted. They propose to trust the protection of the dry states solely to the power of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce in the same way that it could do so prior to 1919.

"They propose to prevent the return of the saloon solely by pious requests to the various 48 states not to permit it to return in their separate jurisdictions. They do not propose to give the Federal Government any additional power to insure that these two things be done.

"On the other hand, the Republican Party proposes that the National Government shall be vested with sufficient constitutional power to accomplish both these ends in case it is necessary, and both the platform and Mr. Hoover are perfectly explicit on this point.

Sees Vital Difference

"I believe that this difference between the position of the two parties is vital and that the Democratic proposal is fatally defective to carry out the assurances which both parties have proposed to the people of the United States.

"First, I believe that our experience has already shown that the existing powers of the Federal Government in respect to interstate commerce are not sufficient to protect the states that wish to be dry against their neighbors, under the new methods of transportation which have developed very largely since 1919.

"Next, I believe that our experience has also shown that it is not a safe thing to assume that our 48 states will all of them surely conform themselves to the request of the Democratic Party in respect to the saloon, without some constraining power from above.

"Furthermore, I believe that both parties when they voiced the desirability of these two measures, namely, the protection of individual states against each other and the protection of the entire nation from the evils of the saloon, were voicing a general and fundamental desire of our people, and that it is essential that this demand should be satisfied and these problems solved.

"Finally, I believe that the Democratic Party has chosen the slowest and most difficult way of solving the puzzle of the Eighteenth Amendment and the one which will excite the most bitterness, the most opposition, and which will do the most lasting damage to the morale of the American people.

As to the Saloon

"The United States is a federation of 48 states, and if any of those 48 states should decline to exercise the restriction and regulation at the source, necessary for such control, the only government in our land which could effectively compel such a proper standard is the National Government.

"Excluding the Eighteenth Amendment, the National Government has not that power today. It can only obtain it by a constitutional amendment. The Democrats do not propose to give it any such power. The Republicans do.

"Now, as to the saloon.

"It is a natural trait of human nature to worry more over the evils under which we are suffering today than those which have been overcome and are no longer with us. In this case, moreover, a generation has grown up which is wholly unacquainted with the old evils.

"Fifteen years ago, in most of our cities, the saloon stood recognized by law, flaunting its wares in conspicuous places where it could best appeal for its traffic, and having behind it the money and organization of an immense legal and recognized industry. It was both a social and political centre. It was buttressed by law. Its political power was recognized.

"Admit all that is said against the 'speakeasy.' It has none of the legal power and nothing like the actual power possessed by the organized liquor traffic before the Eighteenth Amendment. The abolition of this great legalized power for political and social evil was a benefit and gain for the United States which should not be undone. We certainly should not again open that door to evil."

W. C. T. U. Reveals Plan To Flood United States With Foreign Whisky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 31—Secret preparations to "flood America with the product of Scotch whisky distilleries as soon as the wet signal is given," are reported in a Glasgow (Scot.) newspaper, whose detailed story of alleged undercover work of foreign distillers in the United States was given publicity here recently by the National W. C. T. U.

"Scots' Secret Service for a Wet United States" was the sensational headline written as a streamer across the first page of the Glasgow Herald, Aug. 20, 1932, the W. C. T. U. states. The article, a column and a half in length, gave details of an alleged conspiracy in the Scotch distillery trade to perfect arrangements for the sale of millions of dollars worth of their whisky in the United States, to be rushed in if prohibition should be repealed or the Amendment be nullified by federal nonenforcement, the W. C. T. U. says. It quotes the opening paragraph of the article:

"In confident anticipation of the repeal of the American prohibition laws the leading distillers of Scotland are sending their most trusted agents to the United States to make secret preparations for a big whisky-selling campaign."

"We do not doubt this story," comments the W. C. T. U. "We believe every word of it, and we assume that these secret agents are helping their own sales campaign by helping to finance the wet drive. We would not be surprised if some day it would be shown definitely that the wet ballyhoo connected with the present political campaigns is partly financed by foreign liquor interests.

"It is possible for Europe to finance wet propaganda here without foreign money appearing on any report anywhere. Individuals who give large sums of money for liquor propaganda may be spending their own money, or they may be spending money handed them by American or foreign liquor men.

"We believe more wet money is being spent than is being reported. The liquor men have never overlooked the opportunity to spend money in hidden ways; they will not overlook the opportunity today."

Roosevelt Ready To Speak in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

to the present difficulties would come from men who, though they might differ in parties, have the same ideas of government.

Speaking on the subject, "Welfare and Relief Organizations of 1932," he urged the continuance of relief measures if a calamity is to be prevented.

"As Governor of the State which more than a year ago took the lead in bringing state funds to the aid of local relief," the candidate said, "and as one who has consistenly favored federal relief where other agencies cannot carry the burden, I want to tell you definitely and clearly that it would be nothing short of a calamity to have private, social and relief work collapse at this time."

Praises Private Agencies

Governor Roosevelt praised the splendid work of private social and charitable agencies, which, he continued, must not only be kept up to their highest previous standard, but must be increased during the months to come.

"I ask a definite self-denial," he concluded, "on the part of those who have more than the actual necessities of life to share an even greater part of their means with those who so greatly need it today. Let us realize that in this way we can show our greatest patriotism—that in this way we are saving today and saving tomorrow as well."

Other speakers besides the Democratic presidential candidate at the Boston Arena tonight will be Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, and Mayor James M. Curley, as well as representatives of various racial groups. Mr. Joseph A. Maynard of the Democratic state committee expects that the rally will rival the Smith meeting last week.

Governor Roosevelt's address will be radiocast over a nation-wide hookup at 10:30 p. m.

Roosevelt in Maine Declares He Is Among Friends and Neighbors

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Portland today to make the first personal appeal to the voters of the Pine Tree State they have heard from a Democratic presidential candidate since the turn of the century. The candidate came to a crowded auditorium, where hundreds of persons stood outside. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 4000 and several hundred others crowded around the walls and into the aisles.

Mrs. Helen C. Donahue, national committeewoman, presented Mr. Roosevelt.

"My old friends and neighbors of Maine," he began, "I have driven 135 miles this morning to thank the people of Maine. And I bear this message of thanks, not on my part alone, nor on the part of the Democratic Party alone, but on the part of the men and women of every party in every other state.

"Maine pointed the way and the United States is following. I am breaking more precedents and I am going to continue because this nation needs to have precedents broken to remedy the present situation.

"Somebody tells me that there hasn't been a presidential candidate here during the memory of a living man. But there are other reasons why I should come here. I have been coming to Maine since I was a year and a half old. And the first steamship I ever rode on was the old Maine.

"I suppose that first and last, while I have done a lot of campaigning I have done more first and last in Maine than I have in any other state. It hasn't always brought results but it is going to this year.

"I did not come here to make a political speech. I came for a friendly simple talk with friends and neighbors. As I have said before, our campaign is not directed this year against the thousands of men and women who are members of the Republican Party but against its leadership.

"Therefore we are inviting Republican men and women this year to desert the Republican leadership.

"I am glad that you have elected these two Democratic members of Congress.

"Up in Albany as some of you know we have had Republican legislatures frequently but we have had that kind of coöperation which has permitted us to put on the statute books constructive legislation through coöperative action. On many of the human issues, things that partisanship ought not to enter into, we have sat down around the table and talked things over.

"Now, my friends, that is the kind of relationship that ought to exist between the White House and Congress. And it is going to after the 4th of March."

Mr. Roosevelt was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

He told a story in which he said a man had told him a story of a speech he had made in which he had said that he had sometimes thought that the President would like to govern the nation without the aid of Congress, and a woman had applauded saying that she was against Congress.

"The real reason in that lies in the acknowledgment by the people of the nation that the relations between the executive branch of the Government and the legislative branch are not what they ought to be.

"But the next Congress is going to be a Democratic Congress. And of course I will find it easier to work with a Democratic Congress than a Republican Congress.

"I propose to work not alone with Democrats but with Republicans in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"So I want to say to the people of Maine, that I propose to work with the Democratic Congressmen and I propose to do it also with the Republican Congressmen and the two Republican Senators if they will meet me halfway."

Roosevelt to Speak Thrice in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will make three speeches in New York City this week, it was announced at Democratic national headquarters today.

It had been announced previously that the Democratic presidential candidate would speak on Friday at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and on Saturday at a rally in Madison Square Garden, but today a speech here on Thursday night was added to the schedule.

The Thursday address will be made at a meeting sponsored by the Republicans for Roosevelt League, which is headed by Mr. Richard Washburn Child, who will preside. Another speaker will be Raymond Pitcairn, who last Saturday announced his resignation as director of the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment and as secretary of the United Repeal Council.

RAIL AND ROAD GROUPS TO SEEK COMMON GROUND

Agreement on Facts for Use of Legislatures Declared Vital

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Discussions looking to an amicable adjustment of the conflicting interests of railroads and highway users, at which six railway presidents and the same number of representatives of automotive industries, farmers, chain store organizations, and oil companies will try to reach "some workable understanding" on their problems, will open here early in November.

The subject will be considered at a series of round-table conferences by members of the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users, which has been appointed by the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives and the National Highway Users' Conference, "in the belief that they can reach agreements upon many issues that now threaten their respective interests."

The problem has been crystallized during the past several years by the action of both railroads and highway users in importuning state legislatures to pass legislation or to avoid the passage of legislation which would affect their respective interests, the announcement said.

Agreed Statement Lacking

"The trouble has been that the arguments of neither side have been based upon an agreed statement of facts or an agreed body of conclusions arrived at after careful examination by both sides of all the pertinent facts," it continued.

"Some 44 state legislatures will probably assemble on the first of January, and in every one of these states there will probably be agitation for legislation concerning traffic on the highways. It is, therefore, regarded as of paramount interest to everybody concerned that a careful examination of all the facts should be made by a group of competent representatives of both the users.

"If, then, on the basis of such examination of the facts, conclusions can be agreed upon as to what will be helpful to all interests and to the public, such consensus of opinion can be laid before all of these state legislatures to assist them in intelligently drafting whatever new laws may be regarded as necessary concerning the highways."

Personnel of Delegations

The representatives of the railroads are headed by Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and include Mr. L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Lines; Mr. Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; Mr. George B. Elliott, president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; and Mr. Paul Shoup, vice-chairman of the Southern Pacific Company.

The representatives of the highway users are: Mr. Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, chairman; Mr. Louis J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, representing the farmers, who use 26 per cent of the trucks on the roads of this country; Col. C. O. Sherrill of the National Retail Chain Store Association; Mr. R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company; Mr. Arthur M. Hill, president of the National Association of Motorbus Operators, and Mr. Robert P. Hooper, member of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association.

Hoover on His Way For New York Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic House of Representatives adjourned."

With the Chief Executive as he greeted the crowd at Newark, Del., were Senators Daniel O. Hastings and John G. Townsend (R) of Delaware.

Mr. Hoover told Delaware College students that he felt the youth of the country should support Republican proposals.

Speaking to massed thousands at Baltimore, Mr. Hoover returned to his attack of Governor Roosevelt for his recent reference to political control of the Supreme Court—made in an address in Baltimore a week ago—and followed up this castigation with a new appeal for support of Republican fiscal and tariff policies.

Mr. Hoover spoke from a temporary platform erected in the sunken bowl of the Mount Royal Station with the crowds lining the banks around and above him.

Mr. Hoover warned his audience that Europe and South America stand ready to dump huge quantities of farm produce into the United States, assisted by their depreciated currencies, if present safeguards are withdrawn.

Attacking the bonus measure passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, Mr. Hoover declared "The Republican Party stands today as the safeguard against a series of measures which would drive this country from the foundations which 150 years of constructive building have wrought."

Replies to Roosevelt

The President said in part:

A few days ago in this city the Democratic candidate made a statement in respect to the Supreme Court which must be the negation of the sentiment, the feeling, and the resolution of the people of the State that produced Chief Justice Taney and other honored members who have helped to make the long history of the Supreme Court. While the Constitution was actually brought into being in a neighboring state, yet every student of history knows that it was the preliminary meeting at Annapolis from which the Constitution was born.

And every student of history knows, and every person in the modern world knows, that Maryland has maintained a peculiar fidelity to the Constitution, and that it surely would not be the will of the people of Maryland that the independence of this great tribunal shall be undermined or brought into question for political party purposes, whether they be Democratic or Republican. It is the genius of our form of Government that the independence of the Supreme Court stands unique in all the governments of the world and is the strongest bulwark of the permanence of our democracy.

Of other matters for which Maryland has always stood constantly from her beginning, I might mention the protective tariff. Lately at Cumberland, I recalled that the first petition lodged with the Congress which had just convened under the Constitution was a petition signed by merchants and manufacturers, chiefly of the city of Baltimore, requesting a protective tariff in order that they might have industrial freedom as well as political freedom. That was the first petition acted upon by the Congress.

Thus the first piece of legislation signed by George Washington as President was a protective tariff measure passed in response to a petition from the State of Maryland. From that day to this your varied industries have grown and triumphed under protective tariffs.

Shows Danger of Dumping

They have wilted and shriveled whenever that tariff has been lowered or when those protections have been abandoned. The livelihood of your workmen are peculiarly dependent upon it. Your agriculture is in particular danger from lowering of these tariffs because you are situated close to the seaboard and close to the point of attack of foreign imports.

At this precise moment there is scarcely an agricultural product in your State that could not under the depreciated currencies of Europe and South America be brought to your doors at from 25 to 40 per cent below the prices you at present realize, depressed as they may be.

The Democratic Party proposes to reduce this tariff. It proposes not only to reduce it generally, but it proposes to negotiate reciprocal tariffs, which can mean but one thing and that is to negotiate away the tariffs in favor of the import of some variety of goods.

That is the reason why Maryland, except on a few occasions in the last 40 years, has been Republican in national elections and has realized that the fundamental interest of the State lay with the party which has stood stanchly for the protective tariff ever since that party was born. There has never been an hour when it was more necessary that Maryland maintain that vigilant attitude as to the tariff as the one which now threatens us.

Exposes "Rubber Money"

Another of the policies upon which the State of Maryland has stood stanchly since the beginning is a sound and stable currency. This is an added reason why the State of Maryland has so often supported the Republican Party in national elections. It is because it has been the party of sound and stable currency.

We have had within the last five months the passage of an act of Congress to issue $2,300,000,000 of greenback currency—one of the most glaring attempts to violate the stability and sacred character of currency of a people that we have seen in our country since the Civil War, when it was issued only in complete desperation and paid for by a thousand sufferings in the years which followed.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate in this campaign fathered this measure, and the Democratic candidate or any speaker in this campaign has not seen fit to disavow it.

In view of the attitude which the State of Maryland has taken in the support of stable currency I should like to repeat to you the most prophetic statement of an American statesman—Daniel Webster—100 years ago:

"He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the workpeople lives, moves and has its being in established credit and steady medium of payment."

Blow at Economy

This has been a state given to economy in public expenditure and yet this last session of the Democratic House of Representatives passed measures calling for an expenditure of $3,500,000,000, or an increase in federal expenditure by over 80 per cent in the face of the tremendous difficulties of our taxpayers and of the federal treasury.

These efforts were stopped, but the House refused to accept recommendations of the Administration for decreases in expenditure. It forced increased expenditure upon the Government. It is not now the party of economy in public expenditure.

The Republican Party stands today as the safeguard against a series of measures which would drive this country from the foundations which 150 years of constructive building has wrought.

In a peculiar way the State of Maryland has stood for the maintenance of these traditions for the upholding of progress based upon these views; it has never departed from them. Both the interest and the sentiment of this State can find its satisfactions alone in a national Republican Administration.

Sharp Contrast Seen

As correspondents boarded the President's special train to leave Washington at 10:40 this morning they could not but contrast the difference in outlook and attitude of the Republican Party from the original campaign trip to Des Moines a few weeks ago.

At that time Republican hopes and prestige had reached their lowest ebb. The straw vote tide was set against them and showed fantastic majorities for Governor Roosevelt. So deep was the feeling that President Hoover's secret service guards apprehended personal violence against the Chief Executive and counseled against the trip.

Mr. Hoover took the field, however, faced down the doubters, met huge crowds that turned out to be friendly rather than hostile, and, in a succession of speeches that appear to be progressively more successful in reaching the popular ear, has spread the record of his Administration before the country. At the same time, the contrast between his own and the Democratic candidacy has been sharply drawn.

McNary Defends Hoover Farm Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—While vigorously defending the agricultural legislation of the Hoover Administration as the greatest thing ever done for the farmer, Senator Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon, in an almost simultaneous statement told farmers to beware of the agricultural measures proposed by the Democratic candidate, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Viewing all the factors involved in maintaining and strengthening the agricultural structure," the coauthor of the McNary-Haugen farm bill, said in his radio address at noon today, "It appears that through the guidance of President Hoover and the action of Congress more has been done legislatively and administratively for the rural folk in the past three years than has been done for them in the entire period of our country's history."

Terming Governor Roosevelt's announced policy toward the sugar tariff confiscatory in the case of sugar beet growers, Senator McNary in a statement Oct. 30 warned producers of other agricultural products that they might expect the same treatment.

LEGHORNS WIN EGG LAYING

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Major honors in the thirteenth Canadian egg-laying contest, just concluded at the Dominion experimental farm here, go to pens of birds which took first and second places, and was entered by United States breeders. The winner was Hollywood poultry farm, Woodinville, Wash. The winning single comb white leghorns scored a total of 2257.6 points for 2266 eggs.

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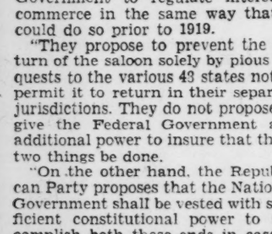

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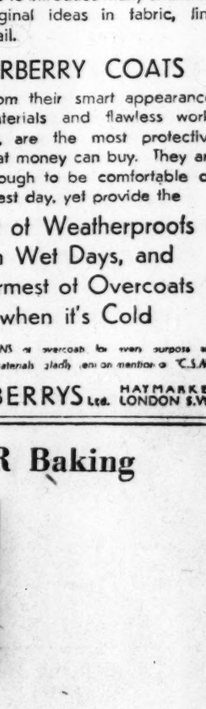

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HERRIOT'S ARMS PLAN INDORSED BY WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

proposes to force conscription on any country.

With the welcome to the Herriot plan now given by the American Government, and with Great Britain and the United States apparently far toward agreement on the Hoover proposals, the position of the Disarmament Conference is materially improved for the better in the American view. Moreover, since Germany, too, welcomes the Herriot projects, the chief criticism now arising in some circles is that the French proposals are too favorable to Germany.

News reaches Washington that some quarters are apprehending a more militant Germany under the system proposed by M. Herriot, with aggressive boot-and-saber circles in control. They fit Baron Wilhelm von Gayl's proposals for constitutional revision, which propose double votes for war veterans, into the general picture of a Germany drifting back to an armed state. But others feel that the Herriot and Hoover plans together will furnish adequate safeguards against militarism. More fundamentally, they feel that the confidence and mutual understanding fostered between Germany and France by a new disarmament agreement would cut the ground out from under German militarists, even if they remain in the saddle while the agreements are being negotiated.

Stimson Pledges Recalled

Mr. Castle said nothing about the American position on a consultative agreement. But M. Herriot's own suggestion was so carefully phrased, asking the United States only for such coöperation as America has itself envisaged, that it is still possible to say officially that the United States has not yet been asked to sign a consultative pact. This is literally true, and the issue of a pact will clearly be kept in the background until the elections are over.

Perhaps Mr. Norman H. Davis will be able to convince M. Herriot that an actually signed and sealed pact is not necessary, in view of the pledges given by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. If he succeeds in so doing, the last major obstacle from the American side in the final success of the Disarmament Conference will have been removed. If the French still insist on a pact, then much more work with American public opinion must be done.

However, it is fully recognized here that the chief obstacles will come, not from Washington, but from European capitals reluctant to accept any further treaties of mutual aid, or any further pacts on compulsory arbitration. Despite any such difficulties, it is strongly held here that the Herriot proposals represent such an enormous advance over the Tardieu schemes that hope for ultimate success at Geneva is fully justified.

French Proposal Limits New Pacts of Security To European Continent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 31—The favorable reception accorded to the new French disarmament proposals by Germany is much appreciated in France.

Reports published here reveal that not only the Reich, but Britain, the United States and several other nations consider that the plan offers a promising basis for discussion. M. Eduard Herriot, the French Prime Minister, yesterday indicated the French Government's willingness to take the same reasonable view, declaring in a speech at Poitiers that he hoped the project will be at least a rallying center and point of departure for new negotiations on the disarmament problem.

The continental aspect of the new program receives particular emphasis in the French press. It is not intended that the proposal to replace professional armies by conscripted militia should apply to either the United States or Britain, but only to nations of continental Europe. Likewise, France's plan does not seek to obtain any new security guarantees from either Britain or the United States.

Reminded of Obligations

This was stressed by M. Paul-Boncour, Minister of War, who in an interview pointed out that of the three security measures envisaged by the plan only one has the nature of a mutual assistance pact and this one is limited strictly to continental countries. The United States is merely invited to adhere to its own interpretation of the Kellogg pact as constituting an obligation to consult other nations in event of a war menace, and Britain is simply reminded of its present obligations under the Covenant and Locarno Treaty.

M. Paul Boncour laid special emphasis on the essentially defensive nature of the French plan. He said its aim was "to establish armies of the different countries of unified basis, purely defensive and unaggressive." Once that were done, it would be possible to proceed to both quantitative and qualitative reductions in armament.

He gave to the press at the same time two further points in the outline of French proposals which had been omitted by mistake from the first résumé, one of them declaring that all reductions in armaments must be interdependent, and the other elucidating the idea that all nations possessing overseas territories must be allowed special forces to police them.

Ready to Negotiate

It is understood on good authority that the French Government is perfectly willing to negotiate with regard to at least some of the numerous security conditions it attaches to the plan, several of which would have virtually no chance of being accepted in their present form. France is quite aware, for instance, of the general and intense opposition to military sanctions included in the Covenant and to all proposals for setting up an international armed force.

It is understood also, that Mr. Norman H. Davis, principal American arms delegate, was very favorably impressed by the genuine determination to reduce armaments underlying the French proposals, which were explained to him here Saturday by both M. Herriot and M. Paul-Boncour.

In general it is felt that the fate of the French plan hinges to a large extent on details which have not yet been announced, and on the possibility of realizing a mutual assistance pact designed principally to protect the Polish frontier from forcible violation. Not inconceivably this effort to substitute a multilateral pact for France's present one-sided obligation to aid Poland indicates a veering away from the traditional French policy of direct alliances.

Fascist Italy Wins Rank of Big Power

(Continued from Page 1)

and the development of Fascist rule in Italy might have been but for the assassination of the Socialist deputy Giacomo Matteotti on June 10, 1924, and its extraordinary consequences. A gulf was thereby formed between Fascists and non-Fascists which nothing could bridge. The Opposition, holding the Duce and his Government directly responsible for the Matteotti murder, withdrew from Parliament and became known as the "Aventine."

That the Aventine secession was a political blunder of the first magnitude is now freely admitted by all anti-Fascists. In spite of the Government's waning popularity the Aventine failed to rally the country against Fascism. The bitter struggle between Fascism and the Opposition lasted for more than a year and ended with a crushing victory for Signor Mussolini. The struggle, however, left its marks on the political and economic structure of the state; the old Liberal state had, in fact, been wiped out, and the Duce was left with a completely free hand to set up the new mechanism of the Fascist state. A new era in the history of Fascism was thus opened, marked, on the one hand, by a policy of absolute intransigence as regards the adversaries of the régime, and, on the other, by the approval of legislative measures intended to insure the protection of Fascism and to guarantee its future life. Thus was the Fascist dictatorship established in Italy.

The transformations effected in the political sphere have been very striking. Almost all the familiar institutions regarded in democratic countries as the fundamental organs of an enlightened society have been swept away. The Constitution of the kingdom has been drastically altered to conform to the situation found by a dictatorship, and the powers of the monarchy considerably curtailed. Responsible parliamentary government which existed, as least nominally, until the end of 1925, was definitely suppressed by the law forbidding the existence of non-Fascist political parties and by the law dealing with the special office of Prime Minister and defining his prerogatives and attributes.

Chamber Loses Functions

The Chamber of Deputies has been shorn of most of its former functions; its members are actually chosen by the Fascit Grand Council, which precludes any person who does not hold the Fascist party ticket from being returned as a deputy. Its task, as defined by Signor Mussolini himself, is merely "to discuss freely the work of the Government, not, of course, for the purpose of overthrowing it, but for the purpose of criticism and collaboration."

Liberty of the press and free expression of opinion have been equally suppressed. Measures have also been passed giving the Government complete control over all civil and military employees, including the judicature, professors and teachers in universities and schools. The communes, too, have lost all their local autonomy, which they had enjoyed for centuries, and the elective mayor has been replaced by a podesta, appointed by and directly responsible to the Government for the municipal administration of the commune. Special laws were, moreover, enacted to protect the life of the Prime Minister, and capital punishment was once more introduced in Italy for attempts against the life of the Duce and of the King or the safety of the state. A special tribunal for the trial of all political offenses was formed, which soon became the terror of all anti-Fascists, and adversaries of the régime were deported in large numbers to the islands or kept under close police surveillance. In brief, a dictatorship, with all that this word implies, was firmly established in Italy, and Fascism, duly protected by all these measures, was able to become the undisputed master of the country.

The Italian people, all save a small and irreconcilable minority, have smilingly accepted the Fascist dictatorship. They seem to be more impressed by the material achievements of Fascism than by its shortcomings or by their own loss of political liberties. The material progress achieved since 1922 is, indeed, such as to justify the Duce's boast that the whole face of Italy has been transformed under the influence of Fascist enterprise. A list of Fascist achievements during the past decade would fill several columns, and only a few of the principal accomplishments of Fascism can be mentioned here.

Lateran Treaty Triumph

The settlement of the Roman question is undoubtedly the most spectacular and the most important political achievement accomplished by Signor Mussolini. The Lateran Treaty was not only a decisive moral indorsement of the Fascist Revolution, but won over to the side of Fascism a very considerable portion of the Itálian nation—the Roman Catholics, who had hitherto remained indifferent, if not altogether hostile, to the Black Shirts' rule. Signor Mussolini's subsequent quarrel with the Pope over the question of education showed his firmness in defending the vital interests of the state and his attitude was warmly praised by all Italians, strongly determined to have no outside interference in their internal affairs.

The national territory has been increased by the formal annexation of Fiume and its hinterland, the Dodecanese Islands, the colony of Jubaland, and the reoccupation of Libya, which had been almost entirely lost during the war.

New roads, new railways, new public buildings, new suburbs and town-planning operations meet the eye of the traveler on every side. Rome and most of the big cities have changed almost beyond recognition during the past decade. The most striking advances have been made in the works of land reclamation, irrigation, afforestation, in shipping, harbor improvements and in civil aviation. The Fascists have given a new stimulus to agriculture (this year's record harvest of over 75,000,000 quintals makes Italy almost independent of foreign supplies), have carried out great schemes of electrification and have grappled with the problem of the long-neglected south. The dreaded Mafia in Sicily and the Camorra of Naples have been wiped out, and may now be regarded as a thing of the past.

Resistance to Depression

Great archæological enterprises and restorations have been undertaken in various parts of Italy, notably in Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Tripoli. Such wonderful progress could not have been achieved but for the industrial peace which Italy has uninterruptedly enjoyed during these 10 years and for the close coöperation of capital and labor in the newly organized corporative state. The world's economic crisis has had, as was only natural, wide repercussions in this country, but it is admitted that Italy has shown a truly remarkable resistance to the depression and that she is relying on her own resources to overcome this difficult period.

One of the less spectacular, but certainly one of the main reforms effected by the Fascist régime has been that remodeling of the educational system which carries the name of the philosopher Giovanni Gentile.

Without going into a detailed examination of the reform, it is sufficient to say that it comprises the reintroduction of religious instruction (exclusively Roman Catholic) in the elementary schools, a brightening of the school atmosphere, and a more philosophical and less technical treatment of the various subjects in the secondary schools. During the last 10 years 10,000 new schools have been opened and the school population has increased by 700,000 units.

But the most striking result of Signor Mussolini's first 10 years of power certainly is the new attitude breathed into the country, a new national consciousness, a new sense of dignity, self-respect and discipline such as had not been felt before in Italy. This changed attitude is also reflected in the international position of Italy, which stands today on a much higher level than it did 10 years ago. Fascism may be said to have truly transformed Italy from a second-class to a great power.

Question of Succession

Whatever may be the future development of Fascism—and today no person can venture to prophesy it—there can be no doubt that Italy will derive both material and moral benefits from Signor Mussolini's dictatorship. The Fascist régime is considered by the great majority of Italians as adequate to their country's needs; they see no other alternative, and they therefore willingly extend to the Duce their support for the full completion of his program. They hope, however, that the repressive measures, which may have been necessary at a period of serious emergency, will in due course be relaxed.

The question raised by a dictatorship is what would happen were the Dictator himself to disappear from the scene. The developments of the past decade have gone far to answer this. Fascism may not yet have found a man worthy to succeed the Duce, were the latter to be suddenly removed, but it has certainly consolidated its position to an extent which would prevent such a disaster, overwhelming as it would be, from destroying the constructive work it has accomplished, or from being followed, as many seem to fear, by a period of chaos.

Their Voices to Carry Them Far Over Seas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

CHOIR BOYS REHEARSE IN NOTABLE SETTING

The Master of the School Leads While the Rev. Desmond Morse-Boycott, Founder of the Institution, Looks On. The Boys Themselves Appear to Enjoy It.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Under a greenwood tree in the garden of St. Mary-of-the-Angels School, Highgate, a choir of English boys holds rehearsals for an event that may greatly influence their lives. They are preparing for a tour of the United States, where they will sing old English chants and canticles in American churches and for American gramophone concerns. The trip will be made as the result of invitation.

ONTARIO HYDRO SELLS BIG BLOCK OF POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first concrete result of the campaign of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission to have factories use electricity in place of coal was seen in the contract recently announced for the sale of surplus power between the commission and the Ontario Paper Company of Thorold. The power will be used to generate steam in place of coal. Revenue for the commission will be about $250,000 a year.

Although the chief market up until two years ago was found in adjacent territory in the United States, lessened industrial activities have resulted in the final loss of the sale of surplus power. Since then the commission has been endeavoring to find an alternative market.

New California Publication Backs Cause of World Peace

Journal Will Aid in Interpretation of Significant World Movements

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Friends of world peace have aother publication to support their cause. It is the World Affairs Interpreter, which made its initial appearance recently at the Los Angeles University of International Relations.

Formerly the Quarterly Journal of Science - Religion - Philosophy, the new magazine also will continue to be issued quarterly. The first number appeared in an attractive and colorful cover. It contained no advertising.

A distinguished editorial staff is headed by Dr. Rufus B. von Klein-Smid, president of the University of Southern California, who is listed as the editorial director. Assisting him as consulting editor is Dr. Chester Rowell, publicist and regent of the University of California. The editor is Dr. Willett L. Hardin, a chemist. An educator, Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, is managing editor.

According to the editors, the journal will endeavor to assist in the interpretation of significant world movements and in a study of the trends in government and civilization according to the most advanced methods of analysis. It expects to maintain a critical attitude toward all modern problems.

However, to enable its readers to form opinions of their own through securing accurate information, the editors hope to make available the views of outstanding writers upon world conditions. A regular digest of the important happenings in world affairs will also be presented.

The point of view which is to be established in dealing with these questions is summarized by the editors as: "The journal faces world affairs and world problems ever in the spirit of courage and optimism. Not the fatuous optimism that proclaims good in everything . . . but the kind of optimism that meets world conditions as a challenge and not in despair."

Emphasizing the need for a better understanding between nations, the editorial foreward states that: "the time has come when social, economic, and human values must become the ruling factors in governments and civilization. Intellectual and moral persuasion must take the place of physical force in the adjustments of international relations."

Dr. Albert Einstein, German mathematical physicist, has contributed an article upon world disarmament in the first issue. Other contributors are Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, professor of sociology in Duke University; Prof. N. Wing Mah, California College in China; and Dr. Walter W. Lucasse, University of Pennsylvania.

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SIX SURVIVED AS UNDEFEATED

Harvard and Cornell Out —Pittsburgh and Brown Earn Spotlight

The process of elimination among the undefeated football teams of the East continued Saturday with ruthless disregard for discrimination. From the field of eight to enter Saturday's games only six survived undefeated, Columbia, Pittsburgh, Brown, Holy Cross, Pennsylvania and Colgate. Harvard and Cornell, previously undefeated, lost their rating.

No one week-end to date has spun the eastern football fan reeling under so many upsets, surprises and thrills. Two teams—Pittsburgh and Brown—captured most of the spotlight. Pittsburgh outgamed a highly touted Notre Dame eleven for three periods and then arose with unexpected might completely to rout the midwesterners by scoring two touchdowns to win, 12 to 0. Brown revealed to the football world that Harvard's supposed might was truly a myth and now has the favored rôle of "Brown the giant killer."

Probably few football games will be packed with the drama that oozed out of that Pittsburgh-Notre Dame game. Steadily thrown back on their heels under the power of Notre Dame, the Panthers, although battered and worn through three heart-rending periods, halted the invaders. The greatness of the Panthers came in the fourth quarter and started from an intercepted pass. Where they found the strength will always be a mystery; but they did and marched to a first score. Another intercepted pass shortly after resulted in another score and the mighty Notre Dame team lost all semblance of precision in frantic gestures to score, but the Panthers would not be denied.

Harvard and Yale Victims

There can be no sparing of admiration for Coach Tuss McLaughry's Brown football team. Here is an aggregation with a schedule of almost prohibitive proportions, but so far the Bruins have waded in with eyes open and sound tactics to topple both Yale and Harvard. Its victory, 14 to 0, against the Crimson was earned. It is true that Harvard received no so-called "breaks," but those coming to Brown were mostly earned. The reasons for the victory of the Bruins were elementary—a good line which outplayed Harvard with one exception, Hardy, clouds of well-drilled interference, and an excellent choice of strategy. It was a smartly played football game and Harvard lost its supposed might when the Brown line refused to buckle and the Harvard backs fumbled frightfully. The Bruins marched to their two touchdowns with admirable precision and now the Crimson has much work ahead to prepare for Army, Holy Cross and Yale. Brown has yet to play Columbia, Holy Cross and Colgate, three of the six undefeated.

Gifted with material capable of absorbing their coaching, Gil Dobie of Cornell and Lou Little of Columbia staged a battle of tremendous proportions at Baker Field, with the latter team executing the only "perfect" play of the game to win, 6 to 0. Devoid of thrills with the stars of each side watched diligently, a 46-yard forward pass, from Cliff Montgomery to Tony Matal, remains the only offensive feature to talk about. Cornell did stage a few potential offensive thrusts, but they were thwarted by the Lions. Columbia stayed among the undefeated and Cornell was forced into the second row.

Undoubtedly no member of the Dartmouth alumni and especially the football players themselves seek or take comfort in sympathy, but it did seem Saturday morning as though the afternoon would bring the Green its first victory against the Eli. Yale had previously shown nothing, yet no one expected the Eli to continue in the doldrums throughout the season and Dartmouth unwillingly became the "goat." The Green lost to Harvard the week before, after outplaying the Crimson, and that game probably took much fire out of the Green attack. With an intelligent defense, Yale halted the Dartmouth offensive measures emphatically. Offensively, the Eli finally produced, with good blocking and excellent line play, scoring in the second period and holding the upper hand throughout. Dartmouth had its chances, but Yale was alert in time of need.

Purdue Crushes N. Y. U.

The Purdue Boilermakers from the "Big Ten" left little comfort for New York University fans when they whaled the New Yorkers by a score of 34 to 9. Their dazzling attack swept the Violet relentlessly. On the other hand the East is proud of the efforts of Princeton. The Tigers, without a major victory and in the process of grasping an entirely new system, were defeated at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Michigan, the recognized power of the Midwest, 14 to 7. The fact that the Tigers held Michigan to only two touchdowns and scored against the Wolverines was commendable.

Michigan State once again raised havoc against an eastern eleven. Last week the invaders toppled Fordham from the list of undefeated and Saturday they outscored Syracuse, 27 to 13. William and Mary from the South failed to do much against the East and Army defeated the visitors with ease, 33 to 0. Pennsylvania kept its record unblemished by adding the United States Naval Academy to its list by a substantial score of 14 to 0, and Colgate easily handled Penn State, 3 to 0; but Holy Cross had difficulty staying among the undefeated, edging the Cardinals, 8 to 0.

Among the small college affairs, the victory of Maine against the favored Colby, 6 to 0, thereby placing the victor in an excellent position to win the State of Maine title, was something in the nature of an upset. Fordham evidently failed to recover from its defeat at the hands of Michigan State and fell before a courageous and well-drilled Boston College team by a field goal, 3 to 0. Bates found its offense weak as usual, and was held scoreless by Bowdoin, but since the latter could not score either, honors were divided. Massachusetts State swept Amherst aside, 21 to 6, and Lou Bush, high-scoring back, added two more touchdowns to his record. The other results saw New Hampshire defeat Lowell Tech, 20 to 7, and Tufts recover from a hard game with Brown the previous week sufficiently to whip Conn Aggies, 22 to 6.

College Football Results

Alabama 12, Kentucky 7.
Alabama P. I. 14, Ole Mississippi 7.
Albright 13; St. Mary 0.
Alcora 41, Tongaloo 0.
Arnold 13, Worcester P. I. 0.
Ashland 6, Otterbein 0.
Bates 0, Bowdoin 0.
Birmingham So. 13, Millsaps 0.
Beloit 13, Knox 0.
Bluffton 7, Findlay 7.
Boston College 3, Fordham 0.
Bowling Green 0, Hiram 0.
Bradley 6, St. Viator 0.
Brigham Young 25, Wyoming 0.
Brown 14, Harvard 0.
Butler 14, Franklin 0.
California 38, Nevada 0.
Carroll 16, Lake Forest 6.
Carson-Newman 14, King 0.
California T. 7, Shippenburg 0.
Case 13, Baldwin Wallace 6.
Calawaba 20, Guildford 7.
C. C. N. Y. 18, Brooklyn C. 7.
C. of Pacific 35, Fresno S. T. 0.
Centenary 6, Texas A. & M. 0.
Central 32, Buena Vista 2.
Cincinnati 25, Wittenberg 6.
Claflin 28, Livingston 7.
Clarkson 39, Middlebury 6.
Colgate 31, Penn State 0.
Colorado C. 3, Colorado Aggies 0.
Columbia 6, Cornell 0.
Columbia 26, C. of Idaho 0.
Concordia 0, St. John's 0.
Cornell C. 6, Coe 0.
Cortland T. 7, E Stroudsburg T. 7.
Davidson 7, Clemson 7.
Davis Elkins 27, Quantico 6.
DeKalb 25, Wisconsin Mines 6.
De Paul 34, Omaha 6.
DePauw 32, Earlham 0.
Drexel 28, Washington C. 13.
Ellendale N. 7, Wahpeton S. 6.
Ellsworth 19, Worthing 0.
Emory-Henry 52, Milligan 0.
Fairmont T. 0, Indiana T. 0.
Geneva 12, Marshall 0.
Georgia 33, Florida 12.
Gettysburg 7, Ursinus 0.
Glenville 32, Concord 0.
Grove City 26, Bethany 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 3, St. Olaf 0.
Hamilton 0, St. Lawrence 0.
Hanover 26, Oakland City 0.
Hastings 20, Doane 0.
Hattiesburg 12, Spring Hill 0.
Heidelberg 21, Mt. Union 0.
Hillsdale 33, Albion 6.
Hobart 6, Rochester 0.
Holy Cross 8, Catholic 0.
Hope 9, Alma 0.
Howard 14, Southwest Tenn. 13.
Huron 6, Dakota Wes. 2.
Illinois 13, Chicago 7.
Illinois C. 14, Carthage 0.
Illinois Wes. 26, Eureka 6.
Indiana 19, Miss. State 0.
Intermountain 14, Montana N. 0.
Ithaca 12, Allegheny 0.
Jefferson 13, Cent. Okla. T. 6.
Juniata 51, Moravian 6.
Kalamazoo 26, Cedar Falls 0.
La Salle 20, Westchester T. 0.
Lebanon Valley 19, St. Joseph 0.
Lehigh 26, Muhlenberg 6.
Lenoir-Rhyne 12, Elon 7.
Lock Haven T. 7, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Louisiana State 38, Sewanee 0.
Maine 6, Colby 0.
Manhattan 20, Oglethorpe 7.
Mansfield T. 7, Millersville T. 6.
Marietta 15, Kenyon 7.
Maryland 12, Virginia M. I. 7.
Maryville T. 19, Valley City T. 6.
Mass. State 21, Amherst 6.
McKendrie 13, Shurtleff 0.
Mercer 57, P. I. Marines 0.
Miami 33, Wabash 0.
Michigan 14, Princeton 7.
Michigan State 27, Syracuse 13.
Michigan S. N. 15, Michigan (B) 6.
Milliken 40, Eastern T. 0.
Miss. C. 13, Chattanooga 6.
Miss. T. 12, Spring Hill 0.
Modesto 19, San Francisco S. T. 0.
Monmouth 0, Augustana 0.
Montana St. 7, Montana Mines 0.
Morris Brown 21, Moorehouse 0.
Muskingum 14, Akron 4.
Nebraska 6, Kansas State 0.
New Hampshire 20, Lowell T. S. 7.
Niagara 18, Canisius 0.
N. M. Military 7, New Mexico 0.
N. Y. Aggies 13, Cooper Union 0.
North Carolina 13, N. C. State 0.
North Central 38, Elmhurst 6.
N. D. State 24, Moorehead T. 0.
Northland 31, Itasca Junior 0.
Ohio 27, Georgetown 0.
Ohio State 7, Wisconsin 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 25, Denison 0.
Ohio Western 14, Capital 0.
Okla A. and M. 7, Oklahoma 6.
Oregon 13, Gonzaga 6.
Oregon Normal 19, Albany 0.
Pacific 19, Linfield 7.
Pennsylvania 14, Annapolis 0.
Penn M. I. 25, Dickinson 0.
Pittsburgh 12, Notre Dame 0.
Presbyterian 19, Wofford 0.
Providence 0, Springfield 0.
Purdue 34, New York 9.
Randolph Macon 0, Bridgewater 0.
R. I. State 13, Coast Guard 0.
Rice 41, Creighton 7.
Richmond 7, Roanoke 0.
Ripon 12, Lawrence 7.
River Falls 18, La Crosse 14.
Rose P. I. 8, Union 7.
Rutgers 33, Johns Hopkins 0.
Sacramento 13, Calif. Aggies 8.
San Francisco 26, Loyola 7.
San Jose St. 14, Chicago St. 7.
Shepherd 12, American 0.
Simpson 7, Parsons 0.
Slippery Rock 39, Crallton 0.
South Dakota 6, Carleton 0.
Southern Union 6, Bowdoin 0.
St. Cloud T. 13, Hibbing J. C. 0.
St. Mary's 14, Santa Clara 13.
St. Mary's 25, Western 9.
St. Michael's 6, Rensselaer 6.
St. Thomas 41, Baltimore 13.
Superior T. 20, Eau Claire 6.
Susquehanna 13, Swarthmore 10.
S. W. Okla. T. 10, Northwestern T. 0.
Talladega 0, Clark 0.
Tennessee 16, Duke 13.
Texas 14, So. Methodist 6.
Texas A. & I. 12, Sam Houston 0.
Texas Christian 27, Baylor 0.
Texas Mines 31, N. M. Aggies 0.
Trenton T. 18, Kutztown T. 0.
Tufts 12, Conn. Aggies 6.
Tulane 6, So. Carolina 0
Tulsa 39, Okla. Baptist 13
U. C. L. A. 13, Stanford 6.
Union 6, Williams 0.
Upper Iowa 6, Luther 0.
Upsala 13, Hartwick 0
Utah 16, Utah Aggies 0.
Valparaiso 31, Defiance 13.
Vanderbilt 12, Georgia T. 0.
Vermont 19, Norwich 0.
Villanova 13, Bucknell 0.
Virginia 20, St. John 6.
Virginia P. I. 32, Wash. & Lee 6.
Wagner 0, St. Francis 0.
Wake Forest 7, Delaware 0.
Washington 33, Whitman 7.
Wash. State 31, Montana 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 7, Lafayette 0.
Washington U. 14, Missouri 6.
Waynesburg 6, Westminster 0.
Wesleyan 7, Trinity 0.
West Liberty T. 21, Wilmington 6.
Western Maryland 28, Loyola 6.
Western Reserves 11, Buffalo 0.
Western S. T. 26, Iowa S. T. 0.
Western T. (B) 9, Quincy 7.
West Point 33, W. & M. 0.
West Virginia 34, Marquette 7.
Wheaton 56, Aurora 6.
Wichita 19, Hays 3.
Wilberforce 7, Langston 0.
Willamette 0, Puget Sound 0.
Wooster 6, Oberlin 0.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 0.
Ypsilanti 15, Michigan (B) 6.

PRESIDENT'S CUP GOES WEST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Competition for the President's Cup, emblem of football supremacy among service football teams, will be moved this year to the west coast. President Hoover has approved a plan to have teams representing the Ninth Corps Area of the Army, with headquarters at San Francisco; the battle force of the Navy, based on the Pacific coast, and the San Diego Marine Corps barracks compete annually for the trophy. Donated by President Coolidge in 1924, the cup was competed for by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The deciding game, played in Washington, was a gala event attended by high government officials. Maintaining an All-Service team proved difficult, however, and first the Army and then the Navy dropped out. Last year the Coast Guard followed suit, and now the cup is to journey west to start its career over again. It is now in the possession of the Coast Guard, winner of the latest contest.

AMERICANS GET LEFT WING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 31—Manager Joe Simpson of the New York Americans has announced a trade whereby George Massecar, forward, is being sent to St. Louis of the American Hockey League for Walter "Red" Jackson, left wing. Americans will continue to search for good left wing prospects.

PICARD DEFEATS HAGEN

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 31 (AP)—Henry Picard of Charleston, S. C., yesterday won the Carolinas open golf championship, defeating Walter C. Hagen in an 18-hole playoff for the title. Picard fired a 69, two strokes under par, while Hagen took a 70. They tied over the regular 72-hole route with scores of 295.

W. ONTARIO WINS FROM TORONTO

Queen's Defeats McGill in Intercollegiate Rugby Uuset, 12 to 1

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY UNION STANDING

Team	W	T	L	Pts F	Pts A	Pts
Toronto	3	0	1	84	42	6
Western Ontario	2	0	2	42	27	4
Queen's	1	1	2	37	48	3
McGill	1	1	2	36	45	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 31—After being outplayed in the first two periods and trailing by 3 to 0 at half time University of Western Ontario, 1931 Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby champions, staged a strong offensive in the third period and by capitalizing on the mistakes and fumbles of the Toronto team, scored 22 points. The locals held the visitors to an unconverted touchdown in the fourth period and won the game by 22 to 8. As a result of the victory the locals jumped into second place in the standing and have a good chance of overtaking Toronto.

Fumbles on kicks and on line plunges by Toronto cost the leaders the game as the locals were aggressive all the way and recovered most of the fumbles. A strong wind influenced the play and it was by the aid of the wind that the winners pressed Toronto into their own goal zone for most of the third period. In the other three periods Toronto had an edge on the play.

Paterson and Gugino, who have been out of the game recently, were big factors in the western victory as were C. Valeroite, McLachlin and McKay. The teams:

WESTERN ONTARIO		TORONTO
Schnarr, Gilles, lo		ro, Cutler, Fitzpatrick
McKay, ro		lo, Gibson, Dawson
Quigley, Tweedie, lm		rm, Laing, McQuigge
S. Valeroite, Ferguson, rm		lm, Dewar
Vernoni, Gugino, ll		rl, Rogers
Stull, Stapleton, rl		ll, Booth, Peacock
McDermott, s		s, Hees
Ward, qb		qb, Miller
M. Valeroite, Duncan, lhb		rhb, Wood
Aude, Paterson, chb		chb, Arup, Fenner
Mugan, rhb		lhb, Jim Sinclair, Copp
McLachlan, Bryant, fw		fw, Ferguson, Burgoyne

Score—Western Ontario 22, Toronto 8. Touchdowns—McKay and Ward for Western Ontario, Copp for Toronto. Converts to touchdowns—Ward and Schnarr for Western Ontario. Placement goal—Schnarr for Western Ontario. Safety touch—Paterson for Western Ontario. Rouges—Paterson 2 for Western Ontario; Arnup 2 for Toronto. Touch in goal—Paterson for Western Ontario. Kicks to deadline—Paterson and Awde for Western Ontario; Arnup for Toronto. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head lineman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 — Queen's University caused the biggest upset of the Canadian Rugby season when they defeated McGill here on Saturday by 12 to 1 in a senior intercollegiate fixture. The week previous the two teams had tied at 12-12 in Kingston and the McGill team was at full strength for Saturday's game, being strong favorites and likely contenders for the championship. Queen's had previously lost two games, but the victory against McGill and the loss sustained by Toronto in London opened up the race once again and all four teams now have chances of winning the title.

Outside of Carter's kicking and Davoud's short runs the winners had little in the way of offensive play, but the McGill backs fumbled at critical moments and the visitors made full use of their chances. Queen's kicked for three points in the first quarter while McGill scored a single in the second. Davoud scored on a placement in the third while in the last period Queen's made a converted touchdown on a fumble behind the McGill goal line. The summary:

QUEEN'S		McGILL
Gorman, Buell, lo		ro, Newton, Fysche
Ralph, Peaver, ro		lo, Griffiths, Bishop
Kennedy, Hoskings, lm		rm, Letourneau, Watson
Hamlin, rm		lm, Markham, Robertson
Thomas, Byrne, ll		rl, Songster, Pierce
Purvis, McNichol rl		ll, Wilson, Freeman
Kostiuk, Conquergood, s		s, Halpenny
Carr, Dargavel, qb		qb, Krukowski
Day, lhb		rhb, Craig, Oliver
Carter, chb		chb, Riddell
Davoud, rhb		lhb, Hammond, Stevens
Storms, fw		fw, Young

Score—Queen's 12, McGill 1. Touchdown—Storms for Queen's. Convert to touchdown—Davoud. Placement—Davoud for Queen's. Safety touch—Carter for Queen's. Rouges—Carter for Queen's, Stevens for McGill. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head lineman—W. Bowman, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

CARRAS WINS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—James Carras, 21-year-old youngster from Wilmington, Del., outplayed a veteran field to win the eastern section pocket billiard tournament here last night. Carras defeated Joseph Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., 100 to 94, in the deciding match and gained a place in the world's championship tournament to be played here in December. The Wilmington youth finished with a record of six victories and two defeats in the double round-robin. Procita was second with 5 and 3; Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn third with 4 and 4; Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., fourth with 3 and 5; and Bob Vile of Norristown, Penna., fifth and last with 2 and 6.

ARGENTINA TAKES LEAD

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31 (AP)—Argentina took a 2-to-1 lead in the international tennis series with Great Britain on Saturday by winning the doubles match in straight sets. John S. Olliff scored a victory for the British in the final set of his singles match with Alberto del Castillo, which was halted by darkness after each had won two sets. The Argentine pair, Guillermo Robson and Adelmar Echeverria, defeated Olliff and Edward R. Avory, 9—7, 6—4, 6—3. Olliff took the deciding set of his singles battle with Castillo, 7—5.

HARVARD TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

A collection for unemployed relief will be taken up between the halves of the Harvard-Army football game Nov. 5, according to the Harvard Athletic Association. The move was taken by the student council, according to Robert Saltonstall Jr., president, and the money will be turned over to President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard to be divided evenly for relief in Boston and Cambridge. This is the only collection to be taken at a Harvard game in Boston this season.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 25, Yale 38.
Harvard 20, Princeton 33.
Massachusetts State 18, Amherst 37.
Michigan State 26, Michigan 31.
Minnesota 22, Carleton 25.
New Hampshire 17, M. I. T. 48.
R. I. State 18, Worcester Tech 39.
Springfield 23, Middlebury 32.
Union 15, Williams 40.
Vermont 24, Connecticut Aggies 31.
West Point 23, Columbia 32.
Yale 27, Princeton 29.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Clark 1, Connecticut Aggies 0.
Cornell 0, Pennsylvania 0.
E. Stroudsburg 5, Cortland 1.
Harvard 2, Princeton 2.
Lafayette 2, Swarthmore 0.
Penn State 3, Haverford 1.
St. Johns 5, Brooklyn 1.
Temple 5, Stevens 2.
Williams 2, Rensselaer 0.
Worcester Tech 2, New Bedford Textile 1.
Yale 2, Springfield 0.

Hamilton Tigers Defeat Montreal

EASTERN CANADA SENIOR RUGBY STANDING

INTERPROVINCIAL UNION

Team	W	L	T	Pts F	Pts A	Pts
Montreal	3	1	0	33	23	6
Hamilton	3	1	0	48	14	6
Argonauts	2	2	0	47	34	4
Ottawa	0	4	0	23	80	0

ONTARIO UNION

Sarnia	5	0	0	123	30	10
Balmy Beach	2	1	1	39	35	5
Hamilton	1	3	1	55	63	3
St. Michael's	0	4	0	22	111	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 31—One of the features of Saturday's senior rugby was the 4-to-0 victory of Hamilton Tigers over the Montreal club, 1931 Canadian champions, in the interprovincial. The defeat marred a record which had reached 22 games without a defeat, including only one tie, that against McGill in an exhibition game.

As a result, Tigers and Montreal are tied for the leadership. In the other interprovincial game, Toronto Argonauts defeated Ottawa by 15 to 2, and remained in the running for the championship.

Sarnia Imperials, the only undefeated senior team in eastern Canada, captured the Ontario Union title for the second year in succession by winning their fifth straight game. They defeated St. Michael's College of this city by 37 to 0. Balmy Beach defeated Hamilton by 9 to 5 in the other fixture in this union.

TORONTO WINS COLLEGE SOCCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 31—University of Toronto captured the intercollegiate soccer championship for the second year in succession by defeating McGill here Saturday, 2 to 0, the same score as they had previously won from Royal Military College. The winners played the better combination and forced the play throughout most of the game. McGill was weak in front of goal and missed a number of good chances, especially in the second half when Nolan twice had an open goal in front of him. Carvert scored the only goal of the first half and a break away by Eldridge, Carvert and Davidson resulted in the second score late in the second half. Ross played a fine game in goal for the losers. The summary:

TORONTO		McGILL
Eldridge, lo		ro, Crabtree
Rawlinson, ll		rl, Nolan
Davidson, c		c, Cooper
Robertson, rl		ll, Innes
Carvert, ro		lo, Carter
McCullough, lh		rh, Flood
Whitla, ch		ch, Owen
Organ, rh		lh, Minnion
Cowling, lb		rb, Harkness
Jack, rb		lb, Pierce
Little, g		g, Ross

Score—Toronto 2, McGill 0. Goals—Carvert and Davidson for Toronto. Referee—H. S. Lyons, Montreal. Time—45m. halves.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Green Bay	6	1	0	84	17	1.000
Portsmouth	3	2	1	130	35	.750
Chi Cardinals	2	2	1	50	29	.667
Chicago Bears	1	4	1	34	16	.500
Boston	1	2	2	21	36	.333
Brooklyn	2	0	4	46	67	.333
New York	1	1	4	26	52	.200
Stapleton	1	2	4	27	86	.200

RESULTS OCT. 30

Green Bay 26, Stapleton 0.
Portsmouth 6, New York 0.
Chicago Cardinals 27, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago Bears 7, Boston 7.

PACKERS REMAIN UNBEATEN

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 31 (AP)—The powerful Packer eleven held fast to first place in the National Professional Football League by scoring an impressive 26-to-0 victory over the Stapleton club here yesterday afternoon. The Packers had all the best of it, scoring a touchdown in the second period, two in the third and another in the fourth. The game, played before 5000 spectators, was the last home stand of the Packers this season. The victory kept intact the Packers' record of 29 straight games on the home field without a defeat. One tie mars the record. Touchdowns, resulting from a mixed passing and running attack, were scored by Grove, Herber and Bruder, Grove counting twice.

THIRD FOR PORTSMOUTH

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Portsmouth Spartans won their third National Professional Football League victory here yesterday, beating the New York Giants, 6 to 0. The Spartans scored in the first period on two long passes from midfield, the first from Clark to Ebding and the second, and scoring aerial, from Clark to Lumpkin. Portsmouth dominated play through the second and third periods, but the Giants, using an effective passing attack, twice penetrated the Spartans' 20-yard line in the final quarter, one 42-yard pass, from Molenda to Flaherty, took the ball to the eight-yard line, but Portsmouth held there.

BRAVES TIE CHICAGO BEARS

The Boston Braves and Chicago Bears played a 7-to-7 tie at Braves Field Sunday afternoon in a National Professional Football League game before an enthusiastic crowd of 10,000. It was the fourth tie contest this season for the Bears and the second for the Braves. Boston scored first in the opening period on a 25-yard pass, Hughes to Battles, Hughes also kicking the extra point. The Bears scored a few minutes later, Grange going over on a 7-yard end run, Hewitt, at right end for the Bears, and Battles, Boston quarterback, were the outstanding players on the field.

CARDINALS WIN IN FINAL PERIOD

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Chicago Cardinals scored three touchdowns in the fourth period to defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers in a National Professional Football League game, 27 to 7, yesterday. Playing without Benny Friedman, the Dodgers put up a brisk struggle until the final session. Irvin Hill scored for the Cards in the third period on an 18-yard drive through the line, but the Dodgers came right back with a rush that netted five straight first downs and a touchdown, Jack Grossman going over. Hill scored again in the fourth and Martin and Holmer acounted for the last two Cardinal touchdowns.

BEEKMAN POOL IS VICTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Oct. 31—The squash racquets stars started in their turn over the week-end, when Nassau Country Club inaugurated the season with an invitation tournament, instead of the handicap of previous years. Beekman Pool, winner of the United States championship last spring while a student at Harvard University, now representing the Harvard Club of New York, emerged victor by defeating a pair of Racquet & Tennis Club players, George D. Debevoise and Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., in the semifinals and finals, played yesterday. Debevoise won one game from him, while Haskins was defeated by a score of 18—15, 15—12, 15—13.

U. S. NET STARS IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 31 (AP)—The touring American tennis team of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion; Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn and Keith Gledhill arrived today from Hawaii and immediately went on the court for a practice match. Allison and Van Ryn, former Wimbledon champions and veteran Davis Cup pair, combined to defeat Vines and Gledhill, 7—5, 6—2. Commenting on the feat of Vines in defeating Henri Cochet in defense of his American championship, Allison said he did not believe that Vines had yet reached the zenith of his play and that he "will rise to even greater heights."

QUEBEC TIES BRUINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Oct. 31—Boston Bruins, in training here for their National Hockey League season, played a 2-all tie with Quebec of the Eastern Canada Hockey Association yesterday afternoon.

ARSENAL IN FIRST PLACE

Soccer Clubs Buck Trying Weather—195 Goals Scored in 43 Matches

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	9	2	1	34	19	20
Aston Villa	8	3	1	26	10	19
Derby County	7	3	2	27	15	17
West Brom. Albion	7	2	3	25	18	16
Huddersfield Town	6	3	3	21	15	15
Leeds United	5	5	2	15	11	15
Portsmouth	6	3	3	27	23	15
Newcastle United	6	2	3	23	18	14
Sheffield Wednes.	6	2	4	28	20	14
Everton	5	2	5	20	20	12
Sunderland	5	2	5	22	25	12

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	9	2	1	25	8	20
Bradford City	7	3	2	29	14	17
Plymouth Argyle	7	3	2	28	14	17
Tottenham H'spur	6	2	4	33	18	14
Fulham	5	4	2	25	19	14
Bury	5	4	3	19	13	14
Swansea Town	6	2	4	17	12	14
Port Vale	5	3	4	23	23	13
Manchester United	4	5	3	22	22	13
Southampton	6	1	5	20	22	13
Lincoln City	5	2	5	25	21	12

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Chester	8	2	4	26	15	18
Hull City	7	2	3	30	16	16
Southport	6	4	3	18	14	16
Crewe Alexandra	7	1	4	28	16	15
Gateshead	5	5	3	27	17	15
Wrexham	6	3	2	27	19	15
Accrington S.	6	3	4	28	24	15
Barrow	5	4	3	27	12	14
Stockport C.	5	4	5	33	25	14
Walsall	6	2	5	21	20	14
Mansfield Town	6	1	5	27	18	13

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	10	2	0	28	11	22
Reading	6	5	1	28	14	17
Norwich City	5	5	2	23	16	15
Luton Town	6	2	4	27	20	14
Crystal Palace	6	2	4	22	46	14
Bristol Rovers	6	2	4	27	22	14
Exeter City	6	2	4	25	21	14
Northampton T.	5	3	4	35	21	13
Bristol City	5	3	4	22	14	13
Bournemouth	4	5	3	22	22	13
Watford	5	2	5	19	20	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen	11	1	3	39	16	23
Glasgow Rangers	9	3	2	34	13	21
Celtic	8	5	3	39	19	21
Heart of M'lothian	9	2	4	28	16	20
Hamilton Academ.	8	2	4	46	23	18
Motherwell	7	4	3	26	20	18
St. Mirren	9	0	5	29	24	18
St. Johnstone	7	3	4	30	22	17
Third Lanark	7	1	6	28	27	15
Kilmarnock	5	3	6	32	35	13

SECOND DIVISION

Hibernian	11	1	2	40	12	23
Queen of the So.	10	2	2	50	26	22
Raith Rovers	10	1	3	43	20	21
Albion Rovers	9	1	5	31	24	19
Stenhousemuir	8	3	3	28	22	19
East Fife	7	5	3	41	26	19
Dumbarton	7	2	6	30	26	16
Dunfermline Ath.	5	5	4	35	23	15
St. Bernard	7	1	6	32	22	15
King's Park	5	4	5	33	35	14

IRISH LEAGUE

Derry City	9	0	2	28	8	18
Belfast Celtic	8	2	1	33	14	18
Coleraine	6	4	1	25	17	16
Glentoran	7	1	3	31	17	15
Linfield	6	1	3	30	13	13
Distillery	6	0	5	28	29	12

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31—Aston Villa, six times winner of the English Association Football League championship and the Football Association Challenge Cup, was beaten 3 goals to 1 by West Bromwich Albion on Saturday and so had its colors lowered for the first time this season. Prior to this match Aston Villa was the only unbeaten side in the first division of the English League and the reverse causes it to drop into second place behind The Arsenal, renowned London side. The Arsenal had a smashing win of 8 goals to 2 over Leicester City and its figures in the "goals for" column are now higher than those of any other league team.

Saturday was a day of very trying weather conditions and a high wind played strange tricks with a rain-soaked ball. Altogether 195 goals were scored in 43 league matches, which represents the third highest total ever known. The highest is 209. Eleven goals were scored at Sunderland where the home team rattled up seven against Bolton Wanderers.

In eight of the 11 matches in the second division three or more goals were scored. There were eight at West Ham where Burnley contributed exactly half, seven at Craven Cottage where Fulham obtained five against Bradford and the same number at Nottingham where the county lost by the odd goal to Stoke City, leader in the standing. These figures show how the defenders were affected. Bradford City, second to Stoke City, could only draw with Notts Forest and the second division leader now has the advantage of three clear points.

Great surprise was caused in the northern section of the third division where Darlington, bottom team in the table, defeated Southport, occupant of top place, 1 to 0. As a consequence Southport was deprived of the leadership by Chester, which gained a good away win over Halifax by the margin of 2 to 0. As Hull City has a superior goal average Southport takes precedence for second position.

Brentford, leader of the southern section, third division, maintained its unbeaten record at the expense of Crystal Palace, which it defeated 2 to 0. Brentford is setting a cracking pace in this section and already has five points in hand from its nearest rival. Luton Town, one of the teams well up in the list, ran riot against Cardiff City and piled up eight goals in reply to one. Other high totals were 5's of Exeter City and Northampton against 2's of Wat

MANY GLIDERS SEEN AT BERLIN AVIATION SHOW

German Exhibit Shows Tailless Planes and Novel Designs

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Amphibions with rumble seats, "flying triangles" without tails, airplanes to be assembled by the purchaser, planes from $225 upward—planes built by office clerks, workmen and students—made of this autumn's German aircraft exhibition a popular show as well as a display of novel designs. Conspicuous was the complete absence of all military aircraft, forbidden by the peace treaties. The exposition was devoted entirely to private flying.

Amateur flying in Germany is growing up from below—so to speak. The popularity of gliding has rooted it firmly in the masses. The largest German glider organization numbers 60,000 members distributed in 840 groups over the country, owning about 1200 gliders. Of these members, 10,000 can fly without an engine. Of these, roughly 9000 are schoolboys and young students.

Another large organization, which takes only workmen and clerks, numbers 20,000 members and by the end of this year expects to have increased the number of its gliders to 414. Germany now has ten fully equipped glider training schools with accredited teachers. There are also countless practicing grounds.

Standard Types

Gradually standard types have been developed, blueprints of which can be procured by the various groups. Most of these groups build their own gliders. "Who wants to fly must lend a helping hand" is the order of the day. Fixed outlines for training have grown out of experience: keeping the glider in balance on the ground, maintaining its balance while it swishes over the ground, performing a straight flight and finally practicing curves.

In this manner thousands have gained a practical knowledge of airplane construction, have been taught the fundamentals of flying, and have learned to utilize storms. For modern engineless flying has ceased to consist of rising on winds blowing up a mountain slope since "cloud flying" was discovered in 1928. Today glider pilots climb up thousands of feet on vertical warm-air currents or "surf ride" on the air breakers rolling before a thunderstorm.

The slower the glider sinks by its own weight, the greater is its efficiency. At the exhibition one glider—the Thermikus, built by Herr Erich Bachem—has a "sinking speed" of only 55 centimeters in a second. It took 5000 hours to build this glider. This shows the precision with which these handmade birds are constructed. The comparatively low cost of a glider undoubtedly encourages experiments, as was proved by a couple of tailless planes shown at the exhibition.

High Grade Gliders

Many who fly high grade gliders—though they can stay up for 10 and more hours and "sail" hundreds of kilometers across country—some day would like to add a small engine to their plane to carry them over windless regions. This step depends almost entirely on the development of a suitable engine. If flying is to become popular it must be cheap. A plane with power unit should not cost more than $400, Herr Espenlaub, one of the young glider veterans of Germany, told the writer. The engined glider some day may become the motorcycle of the air, in his opinion.

A number of engine-gliders were on view at the exhibition. In true glider fashion these planes have the pilot's cockpit before and slightly below the wing. The engine and propeller are in the rear which necessitates a special body construction.

But the engined glider only whets the appetite. Many groups building gliders sooner or later want a real airplane. Only it must be cheap. They must be able to build it themselves. The University of Engineering in Berlin and a well-known glider constructor were therefore commissioned to design such a craft. These very simple little monoplanes were also on view at the exhibition. The cheapest of all group-built planes, however, was designed by a workmen's group. It cost them only 950 marks ($225 at 23.6) to build including the engine. Another interesting construction among the low-priced, amateur-built planes can change its wing area by drawing the rear section of the wing into the main wing after the manner of slipping a sheet of paper into an envelope.

Yet another step forward is the "box of parts" from which a plane can be assembled which is now put on the market by the Messerschmidt company and was on view at the show. Including a 15 h. p. "D. K. W." engine this box costs only 2500 marks. The engine is a 37 cubic inch, two cycle outfit which is sold for 650 marks. It seems to meet the need for a featherweight power unit for baby planes.

The next plane in the range of low prices was a Klemm one-seater monoplane with one of the new tiny "D. K. W." engines. The plane is sold for 4500 marks. The two-seater designed by Gerhard Fieseler, world famous air acrobat, costs 5900 marks. Its designer calls it "stunt proof." Many an amateur may want to indulge in mild forms of stunt flying. Fräulein Thea Rasche, a well known German woman pilot, once said she could never fly for very long without frollicking—just as a good swimmer seldom swims in the same position all the time. There were still a couple of planes under 10,000 marks on view. The high grade, high powered planes for well-to-do amateurs, however, cost considerably more.

The Klemm works showed a big four-seater with an extremely comfortable cabin. The Junkers works had their all-metal "Junior" on view. The giant "DO-X" has received a baby sister, an amphibion with two seats in the cockpit and a rumble seat behind. Messerschmict's fast two-seater with a 150-horsepower engine cost 26,500 marks.

Keeping Prices Down

German aircraft factories, being deprived of the profits from army and navy orders, find it difficult to keep prices down. It took, for instance, 5000 hours to design the Heinkel two-seater, with no military orders to lower this expense item. This plane has a speed ratio of 4:1. That is, a top speed of 163 miles an hour and a minimum speed of 37.5 miles.

All planes exhibited, with only one or two exceptions, were monoplanes. The monoplane undoubtedly lends itself to experimenting and can be easiest built by amateur groups.

A special section of the exhibition was devoted to models. One had flown a distance of 9600 yards; another, driven by a rubber-string engine, had stayed up 5½ minutes, yet another could fly with a speed of 43.5 miles an hour. Attempts are made to steer these models by electromagnetic devices. The cutest models consisted of five goose feathers. Not less than 420 models of 1.65 yards span and more participated in this year's model competition on the Wasserkuppe. Herr Alexander Lippisch, who has done pioneer work in novel aircraft design, often tries out his new ideas as a model, then as a glider and finally arrives at the power-driven plane.

It Hasn't Lost Its Tail—It Was Built That Way

By Alex Stocker, Berlin-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLYING TRIANGLE" SHOWN AT GERMAN AIRCRAFT EXPOSITION

Jobs Reported Increasing All Over U. S. and In Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

past three months, Professor Jackson's figures indicate. Using average conditions during the 1925-29 five-year period as the base of 100, the figures show employment on Aug. 1 stood at 76.2, on Sept. 1 at 77.4 and on Oct. 1, 78.8. On the same basis a boom peak of 114.1 was reached in September and November of 1929.

In February, 1922, during the post-war depression, Professor Jackson's report said, employment stood at 78.8, the same level as at Oct. 1 this year.

Increases in Business Make South Jubilant

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31 (AP)—The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker joined department stores and wholesalers in a collective cheer over better economic conditions in the South today.

Gains for September in most lines of industrial activity and general business were reported in the monthly survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, serving six southeastern states.

Department store sales improved 22.5 per cent over those of August and wholesale trade gained 16.6 per cent. Building permits mounted by 30.9 per cent and cotton consumption climbed 20.6 per cent during the month reported upon, the bank said, in the cotton states.

The bank reported that some of the September increases were larger than the usual seasonal gains and that employment and production at cotton mills showed increases. Orders declined but the report said all the items showed improvement over the same period of 1931.

Coal production in Alabama and Tennessee increased further in September and production of pig iron in Alabama mounted by 14.7 per cent. The production of electric power for public use went ahead 8.3 per cent in August over July.

Contract awards gained by 14.4 per cent and were the largest since October a year ago. The bank said there was a small increase in daily average demand deposits at member banks of the district for the first time since March.

Great New York Bank Says Worst Is Past

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—A belief that the most acute phase of the business slump has now been passed, but that progress toward recovery will be slow and hesitant, was expressed yesterday in the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Among the favorable business events of the last few weeks, the most impressive were a small but genuine increase in industrial employment, some improvement in retail trade, substantial gains in steel ingot and pig iron production, further increases in textile output, a strong upward trend in the production of coal, continued expansion in the movement of railway freight with a resulting recovery in earnings, a considerable increase in foreign trade, and further improvement in the financial situation," said the Survey.

"On the other side of the picture has been the reactionary tendency in prices, which has been particularly marked in farm products and has carried grain quotations to the lowest levels on record. There has been a continuation of severe curtailment in numerous branches of industry and trade, including the automotive and construction industries."

Undoubtedly, it continued, "political uncertainties have retarded recovery," but "how much of this may be justified economically only the future can tell."

Among the impediments in the path of recovery, the Survey held that "perhaps the most important is the network of trade barriers that has come into existence as a result of the wave of economic nationalism that has swept over the world since the beginning of the depression."

Bankers Oppose Federal Charters for All Banks

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association yesterday announced that it was opposed to a proposal to force all commercial banks to operate under federal charter.

Improvement in banking conditions, the report states, can be attained without sacrificing "the dual banking system of optional state and national charters which, in the banking field, stands as just as great a defense against undue central government control over the financial liberties of our people as the dual system of state and federal governmental jurisdiction represents in respect to their political liberties."

Firming of Bank Credit Factor in Trade Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—A fundamental factor in the improvement in general economic conditions since last summer, according to Wall Street Banking authorities, was the checking of the deflation of bank credit.

Total bank loans and investments, generally accepted as indicating the volume of outstanding bank credit, has risen substantially since July, according to the consolidated returns of the weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which comprise roughly half of the nation's banking resources.

Pennsylvania Railroad To Spread More Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announced yesterday that employees and the management have concluded negotiations for further distribution of available work among all classifications of employment on the road.

"Work among clerical forces," General Atterbury said, "has been divided on a specified number of days' work per month, while shopmen, trackmen, signal and telegraph department employees are all working on a reduced program of working time.

"We are about to start work in our shops on building 1285 new box cars, and making heavy repairs to other box and gondola cars, which is now possible through the $2,000,000 'work loan' just received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"Heavy freight car repair work assigned to Terre Haute, Ind., shops, to make way at other points for the new equipment, will mean more employment there for approximately 150 shopmen. Similar work assigned to the Mahoningtown shops near New Castle, Penna., will mean increased employment for about 40 additional men in that territory beginning at once.

"On the basis of working 40 hours a week, the erection of the new box cars will give about 133 additional men employment at Pitcairn shops, and an equivalent of about 132 additional men at Enola shops. At our Altoona works, the new work will amount to an equivalent of about 330 additional men."

Thousands of Miners Get Jobs in Michigan

IRON RIVER, Mich., Oct. 31 (AP)—Faced with the alternative of paying taxes on a $500,000 welfare bond issue or reopening iron mines whose products are not now needed, the mine operators have chosen to provide relief through wages.

Approximately 1050 former employees will go back to work in seven mines in Iron County Tuesday. Other mines will be opened within the month and a minimum of eight days of work a month is promised this winter. The pits have been closed since May.

The mine operators, who pay 70 per cent of the taxes in the county, explained that continuance of operations next spring depends entirely on improvement in the steel market.

The companies resuming operation are the M. A. Hanna Company, Pickands, Mather & Co., Corrigan McKinney Steel Company, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company and the Jones & Laughlin Company.

Plant Rehires 1100 Men

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Plans for 300 per cent increased capacity of its bakelite plant in Jackson, Mich., and the addition of 25 300-ton presses were announced today by Mr. Charles G. Munn, president of Reynolds Spring Company. This expansion, Mr. Munn said, was the result of increased business from a new line of household articles that has necessitated rehiring of more than 1100 men.

Chicago Jobless Parade

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Filling the streets from curb to curb, thousands of unemployed marched through Chicago's Loop at noon today waving red flags and carrying banners proclaiming their grievances. Converging upon the down-town district at is busiest hour, the great parade moved slowly past the city hall in orderly procession.

TOURISTS VISIT BRITAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Foreign holiday visitors and tourists who landed at United Kingdom ports during August numbered 29,450, according to statistics issued today. Of this total 40 per cent or 11,240 were Americans.

One-Eighth of Home Makers Pursued Gainful Occupation

United States Census Director Reports on Number of Women With Family Responsibilities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Approximately one-eighth of America's homemakers pursued a gainful occupation in addition to caring for their homes at the time of the 1930 census, it was announced today by the director of the census.

Of 28,405,294 families in the United States in 1930 reported as having a homemaker, 3,923,516, or 13.8 per cent, had homemakers who were gainfully employed and 86.2 per cent homemakers who were not.

Of the employed homemakers, about one-fifth were employed on work at home while four-fifths worked away from home. The largest proportion of those employed on work away from home were in the group designated as servants, waitresses, etc.; the second largest proportion were classified as industrial workers and the third largest as office workers.

A larger percentage of Negro homemakers were employed outside than white. Distributed by color and nativity, 11.7 per cent of the native white homemakers were gainfully employed, 10.2 per cent of the foreign born white, and 33.5 per cent of the Negro.

In the 1930 census a homemaker was defined as that woman member of the family responsible for the care of the home and family. Hired housekeepers were not counted as homemakers. There were 387,618 homemakers reported as professional workers or approximately 9 per cent of all the gainfully employed homemakers.

Mississippi had the largest proportion of homemakers engaged in agricultural occupations; Montana and Idaho the largest in professional pursuits; the District of Columbia the largest in office work, and Rhode Island and New Hampshire the largest in industrial occupations.

Humorous Stories Urged for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng. — More use should be made of the right kind of humor in the children's books, said Miss D. Pountney, inspector of schools, at a county conference of librarians at Worcester. The subject of the conference was how teachers as village librarians could encourage children leaving school to continue the reading habit.

Of the three types of reading as a method of escape from real life—adventure, which appealed chiefly to boys, romance which appealed chiefly to girls, and humor, humor was the most recreational, in the opinion of the speaker.

As to reading for information, Miss Pountney said that, though there was no hard and fast division, girls read chiefly from a geographical interest—and boys from inherent mechanical inclination. There were a few who read for real enjoyment of the writing, but they were exceptional in the villages, she believed.

MONUMENT TO R-101

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLONE, France — The corner stone of a monument in memory of the British dirigible R-101, which was wrecked here on Oct. 5, 1930, was laid here on the second anniversary of the catastrophe. Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to France, presided over the ceremony.

Londoners Owe £18 a Person

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Londoners as a body owe civic debts at a rate of about £18 per head, it is revealed in statistics here issued by the London County Council.

The council's total gross expenditure for the year 1930-31 was £41,787,176. The net capital expenditure for the year was £5,282,595, and the amount raised from rates was £19,413,292, representing a charge of 7s. 2½d. in the pound.

The aggregate capital expenditure by the council and its predecessor, the Metropolitan Board of Works, to March 31, 1931, was £152,475,658. The gross debt of the council outstanding at that date was £124,465,476, and the net debt after allowing for assets of the sinking fund balances of loans was £80,713,802—about 148 per cent of the ratable value of the county and equivalent to approximately £18 per head of the population.

JAMAICA PASSES TARIFF BILL

KINGSTON, Jam., Oct. 28 (By U. P.)—Preferential duties ranging up to 20 per cent on non-British automobiles, lumber, textiles and silks were approved by the Legislature today, carrying out the changes agreed upon at the Ottawa Imperial Conference. The increased tariff will serve principally to bar cheap Japanese canvas and rubber shoes flooding the market here.

Women Demand Ban on Crowding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALVERN, Eng. — Successful working of a new Birmingham by-law is lessening overcrowding in houses which are sub-let to several families. This fact emerged at the recent conference of the Townswomen's Guilds here.

The subdividing of houses to several families, frequently at excessive rental profits, has aroused criticism in Birmingham, London and elsewhere. It is claimed that the crowding of families into houses with equipment and amenities suited only to one family has a deteriorating effect on social conditions. In Birmingham a by-law demanding compulsory registration of all such houses has already resulted in halving the number of overcrowded dwellings.

The aim of the Townswomen's Guilds is to enable women concerned with local government to meet and pool their practical experiences of housing reform and slum clearance so that successful experiments in one town can be introduced elsewhere. This year's conference was held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance.

There is no child too difficult—too shy—or too uproarious, who will not respond to the QUIET UNDERSTANDING of Donald J. Donovan in the sunny atmosphere of 67 George Street, Portman Square, W. 1. Photographer of Children Telephone Welbeck 4241

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Choice and a Contest

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

MARIAN stared at the blackboard where Donald had been marking down the votes for the four leaders who were to plan the programs for the assembly contest.

"I've been elected!" she told herself. "Now if I can only work out something worth while!"

A crowd of girls followed her as she went to the lunch room.

"Aren't you thrilled?" asked one.

"Have you thought of anything to do?"

"Do you know which girls you'll choose to help?"

But Marian disappeared into the line that filed past the lunch counter, and there was no chance for more questions.

"If I choose certain girls," thought Marian as she ate her lunch, "then of course I'll put on the best program. The leader whose program wins in the contest is to have charge of the class play. But I wonder—"

No one stayed long in the lunch room that day. The four leaders who had been elected were to choose their helpers in the first period after lunch, and the class was eager to see in which group each would work. Miss Kendall smiled to see them all in order so early.

"I see that you're anxious to start the choice of helpers," she said, and called the four leaders forward.

The Boys' Decision

"Bob and I have agreed each to take half of the boys," said Arnold. "He'll take the boys in these two rows, and I'll take those in the next two. That gives us each the same number of helpers, and saves choosing."

That decided for the boys, but for the girls it was a different matter. Natalie looked across at Marian, with a look that seemed to say, "I'll choose the pick of the class, and I mean to manage that play!"

"Natalie may have first choice," said Miss Kendall.

"I choose Peggy," said Natalie, quickly.

"She chose Peggy because she's pretty," thought Marian. "I choose Janet," she said aloud.

Natalie smiled, and Marian knew what that smile meant.

"Yes, Janet's awkward, and her clothes are shabby," she thought, "but if Janet has a part to learn she won't forget in the middle of a speech."

"Elaine," said Natalie.

"Of course Elaine has the best voice in the room," thought Marian. "Everyone will be able to hear her. But I wonder if she won't forget to come to rehearsals."

Then she looked across at Martha. Martha lived with Mrs. Harvey and helped to take care of little Betty. She hadn't time to do all the things that the other girls did, in school clubs and after school, but she had splendid reports.

"I choose Martha," said Marian.

"I want Louise," said Natalie.

Marian smiled into Rosa Merenda's dark eyes. Rosa had come into the class only a few weeks before. She was a shy girl, who ate her lunch alone, and hurried away the moment school was over. They said that she lived on the edge of town, where her father had started a truck farm.

"I choose Rosa," said Marian.

One girl whispered to another. What was Marian thinking of, choosing this Italian girl who was almost a stranger? What could she know about a program for assembly?

The leaders went on, Natalie choosing her particular friends and the girls who would look well on the platform. Marian chose Ruth, who played the violin, but not quite well enough to play in the school orchestra.

"I may use that violin of hers," thought Marian, "and give Ruth a chance to play."

One after another they called out names, until all the girls had been chosen.

Tests of Success

"Remember," said Miss Kendall, "your program will be judged by originality, cooperation, and the beauty and interest of the finished work."

After school Marian's group met together in a dressing room.

"Do you know what our assembly program will be?" asked Claire.

She had hoped to be in Natalie's group, and her tone said that she expected Marian to do very little.

"I haven't even a suggestion to make," admitted Marian, "but we'll think of something."

She put an arm around Ruth, and smiled at Rosa, who had crept to the edge of the group.

"Perhaps," she told them, "we may even win the contest!"

But she wondered, as she studied her lessons that evening, just how they would do it. The boys, she knew, were preparing living pictures from their history work, and an imitation radio number. Natalie was trying something ambitious—probably a play, for she had spoken of rehearsing in the assembly room.

A day or two later she saw Rosa standing beside Miss Kendall's bulletin board. It held post cards and colored views of different towns in Italy.

"I hope to visit Italy some day," said Marian, stopping beside Rosa.

Rosa pointed to one scene.

"That is near the town where I lived," she said wistfully,

As Marian took her seat she remembered that tone. And the next day, as she was on her way to the library, a splendid plan opened out before her.

It was Saturday, so she took the 10 cents that she had intended for candy, and boarded a bus that went out past Rosa's home.

It was late when she started home again. She carried a basket of vegetables for Mother, and a memory of soft Italian chatter, and the happy color in Rosa's cheeks.

Natalie stared when one afternoon a little later Marian's group went off together, with Rosa leading, and took that out-of-town bus. No one but Miss Kendall knew where they went or why, or what they were doing.

Then the group began to practice in the gym, and had permission to lock the doors.

Meanwhile Natalie argued with Louise and scolded at Peggy.

"We simply have to win," she told them. "And if Louise brings the costumes in time and Peggy gets that long speech learned, then we'll have a chance."

Marian hummed an odd tune to herself as she walked to school, the one that had been ringing from the gym for days and days. Ruth was hurrying home to practice on her violin. And Marian, passing Rosa, said nothing about winning, but she whispered, "Oh, it will be so lovely!"

Then came the night of the contest. Natalie had cried her eyes red because her dress was not exactly the right shade of green. The boys had their make-believe radio set up, and the frame for their living pictures. And in Rosa's home there was an extra fine supper, and much shaking out of best suits and dresses. Was not Rosa's family to do her honor?

As Marian's group arrived they went at once to the classroom where they were to dress, and kept out of sight. No one had heard the last hint of what their costumes were to be, or knew even the title of their number. As Peggy, dressed as a princess, went by the closed door she heard someone say, "Oh, Rosa, you lovely thing!"

The boys' numbers were first. Their pictures of Washington, the young Lincoln and other heroes were well done, and the speeches and songs over the radio pleased the audience.

Then, after an orchestra number, the curtain rose on Natalie's play. It was clever, and the costumes were elaborate. But Peggy forgot her lines several times, and Elaine tripped over her train. When the curtain went down Natalie's cheeks were hot, and she wished that she'd chosen some of the quieter, steadier girls.

The orchestra swung into some sort of folk tune, and in one corner of the assembly hall Rosa's family smiled, delightedly. Then Jane stepped before the curtain.

Beauty From Far Away

"We ask you to go to another country," she said, "to see and hear some of the beauty of a far land. The picture you shall see there is—An Italian Street Scene."

She disappeared. The curtain rose, and there sat one small figure — Rosa, crocheting lace. But not the Rosa of the shabby serge and worn shoes. This Rosa wore a gay skirt, a white blouse and black bodice and a bright striped apron. On her dark hair was a square headdress, and gold rings hung from her ears.

The applause died, and Rosa began to sing. Softly, lightly she sang, and the boys and girls, listening, said to each other, "She's singing in Italian!"

As her song ended a fiddler wandered on, playing a lilting tune that set feet tapping.

"Why—that's Ruth," said the orchestra leader.

A group of girls, dressed as Italian peasants, strolled on, gathered around Rosa, and sang with her. The dark eyes of Rosa's mother shone as she listened. How well the girls remembered the Italian words that she had taught them.

Then more girls came on, and the fiddler struck up again. The girls grouped for a folk dance, and swung their tambourines.

"That's what I heard in the gym," said Natalie—"those tambourines!"

On went the dance, the tambourines jingling more faintly as the dancers disappeared. The singers wandered off, two by two, humming as they went. Rosa sat alone, singing again her old Italian tune as the curtain fell.

Then there were lights. The audience clapped and clapped, but stopped as Miss Kendall appeared on the platform.

"You are all eager to know which number won the prize, so our principal, the chairman of the judges, will tell you," she announced.

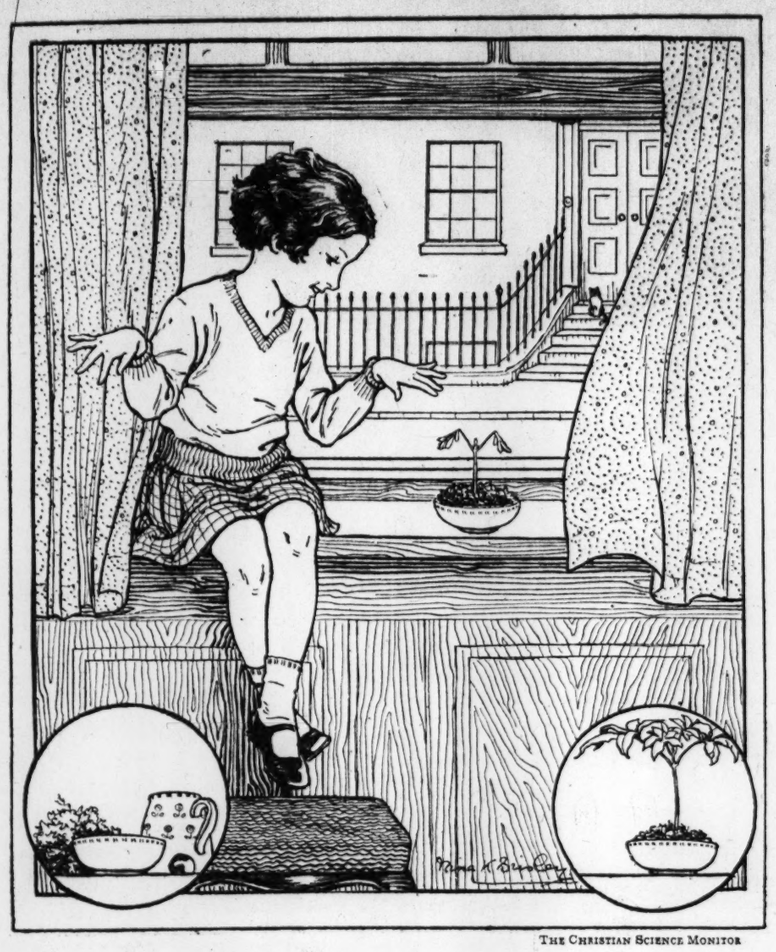
"The work was all good," said the principal. "The boys carried out their pictures well, and the radio number was splendid. The play was well written, and the costumes were artistic."

Back in the balcony Marian held Rosa's hand tightly as they listened.

"But," said the principal, "the girls in the last number made their costumes. They chose a country which they have studied, and brought some of the beauty of that country to their classmates. It was a fine thought, well worked out. The first prize goes to 'An Italian Street Scene.'"

Even the boys clapped. The Merendas chattered proudly, and Marian hugged Rosa close.

"We'll have a wonderful class play," she told her. "Let's find Natalie and Peggy, for I want them to have the fun of working at it, too!"



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

My Indoor Tree

My Aunt, who has a country home
And often asks me down,
Once showed me how to grow a tree
When I got back to town.

She lined a bowl with loose damp moss
Till it was thick and deep,
Then popped a brown horse chestnut in,
And tucked him up to sleep.

I took him back to town with me,
And kept him dark and cool,
And damped his blankets now and then
When I got back from school.

He went to sleep one autumn day,
In March, next year, he woke,
And through his thick wet coverlet
His head began to poke!

He grew so quickly after that,
And oh, it was such fun
To see him spread his wee green hands
To warm them in the sun!

I've had him now for two whole years,
And when the days grow cold
I watch his leaves begin to change
To ruddy brown and gold,

Then fall away. But in the spring
They come back green and new.
And now I want a bird to come
And build in him, I do!

NINA K. BRISLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Matchless Matchboxes

HAVE you ever tried to make a room in a matchbox, and furnish it with table, chair and pictures, to say nothing of a rug and curtains? The other day an ordinary matchbox was handed to me by a schoolboy friend, and on opening it I found myself looking into a perfect little room. I began asking questions. Who gave you the idea? What did you make the furniture of? How did you fix the bookshelf onto the wall? I will give the answers in the boy's own words:

"I was at a party where a show of 'Matchless Matchboxes' was being held. There were about three glass cases containing these boxes, and in them were model rooms, seascapes with rocks, sand, seaweed and ships, the interior of a workshop fitted up in detail, and all sorts of other ideas.

"I went home that night determined to try and make an exact model of my own room, and as soon as I had the time to give to it I sharpened my knife, found an empty matchbox, and collected a few odd pieces of wood and paper. I started by papering the walls of the box with yellow paper, covering the ceiling with white, and using stickfast to hold it in place. The floor I painted green.

"Next I made the pictures out of small pieces of cardboard, on which I copied the subjects of my own pictures in paint, giving them an edging of brown for frames, and when dry covering them with pieces of transparent cellulose for glass. I hung them on pieces of brown cotton which I fixed to the wall with stickfast in place of nails.

"I then made a bookshelf out of a strip of wood, and rested it on two tiny wooden brackets which I stuck onto the center of the wall. The books were made out of small strips of wood of various lengths, the backs being painted different colors.

"Then came the table, the top of which I made from an oblong piece of cardboard, and the legs of thin lenghths of wood which were fixed to the table top and to the floor. On the table I placed an open book made from a piece of paper folded down the center.

"I next made a chair out of thin strips of wood, with a piece of yellow paper on the seat to represent wickerwork. I also made a circular paper basket out of paper, with a piece of crumpled paper poking out of the top, coloring the basket yellow with a blue rim to brighten up the room, as all the furniture had been painted a dark brown.

"The door was made out of a piece of oblong wood with two strips of wood stuck across it to form the panels. A white blob of paint made the handle.

"A rug was made out of a piece of black cotton material; the curtain, for one of the corners, was of green rag which I soaked and pleated while still wet, the pleats remaining in when dry.

"Another piece of furniture was a desk with a shelf above it on which I placed a red wooden vase I had made; the lower portion of the desk was screened off by a small green curtain."

My schoolboy friend advises would-be furniture makers to remember that it is essential that each part of the furniture should be painted and allowed to dry thoroughly before it is stuck together, otherwise the damp of the paint will cause the stickfast to give way. D. A. L.

Getting Fun Out of What Is At Hand

"You're in for a wait of a couple of hours," said the garage man who had come out to the roadside to examine the automobile.

"Oh, if we had only brought along a ball or something else to play with," grumbled Ned. "Here we have two whole hours and nothing to play with."

"I know how to play some fine games with pebbles and there are plenty of them here," said his cousin, Chester. "Shall I show you how?"

The boys had such fun playing the pebble games that the time flew swiftly and before they realized it they heard that the car was ready.

"It was fine that you thought of something so jolly to do with things that we had," said Ned. "You made me ashamed of myself for complaining and wishing for somehing I couldn't have. But you set me thinking, too. If we have to stop again we could try the game of matching leaves which I've just thought out."

"Oh, I'm so glad you enjoy fun like that—the kind one can make for oneself wherever one is. We shall have a wonderful time together during your visit," said Chester.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to "Found in October" puzzle published last week:

1. Cot.	5. Too.
2. Foot.	6. Robe.
3. Coo.	7. Root.
4. Core.	8. Boot.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mail Bag

Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Scroggins:

You may think this letter reminds you of the twittering of the sparrows, but I must write you at once and tell you of the happenings around here! But first, I must introduce myself. I am a little "Huttee Boy" paper weight. My mistress calls me Joyous Huttee because my trunk is always up.

Some time ago I overheard my mistress telling a friend of a Monitor Advertising support meeting she attended last spring here. How I wish I could have been there! But I can pass on what I heard anyhow. Nearly all the Commoners were there, represented, of course, by little boys and girls of the Sunday School of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city. There was Hon. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins presiding; Snubs (with the shortest tail in the world); Levi, the tiny turtle; Florrie, the pompous pigeon, and Fib, the prima donna sparrow. Waddles was very much in evidence and, ducklike, gave some good advice.

A large gathering of Monitor friends enjoyed the activity of your capable representatives (who had apparently flown and traveled with the aid of Waddles & Co., Transportation, to be present at our meeting and to help our great newspaper).

I waited expectantly to hear my mistress say something about my illustrious twin, Huttee Boy. I haven't heard anything about him for a long time, but I suppose he will be coming in from the jungle soon to give us a lift with his trunk.

I hope such a famous Bostonian as you are, dear Mr. Scroggins, will not mind my addressing you, and with many squeals of affection to you and all the Commoners.

Your admirer,
Joyous Huttee.

Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Editor:

I am interested in fish breeding, especially guppies. I have two pairs of baby goldfish six months old and they are growing rapidly. I am going to try to train them.

My home is in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and I attend the Wilson School. I am interested in corresponding with boys of my age (11).

Eddie F.

Broseley, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Missouri is a beautiful state. There are many wild flowers here and many other wild things. I have rabbits and some other pets. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade and have a good time at school. I wish you could come out and stay a while with me.

Lena H.

[That is very kind of you, Lena. Thank you. And perhaps you will come and pay us all a visit at the Publishing House some day.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Marjorie S. (9), Pasadena, Calif.—Interested in drawing and collecting stamps.

Barbara S. (11), New York, N. Y.—Wishes to have letters in English, French or German. Interested in swimming, skating and other outdoor sports.

Jane S. (12), New York, N. Y.—Especially from China. Interested in swimming and other sports.

Betty R. W. (12), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

A Farm Where Dollies Grow

A FARM where dollies grow! Where is there a little girl who would not like to take a trip down South to the Cotton Doll Farm and get acquainted with Alyce and the Godmother, Uncle Tex and Iris, and all the other famous dolls that make their home there.

This "farm" is one of the many activities of the Berry Schools at Mount Berry, Georgia, founded by Miss Martha Berry on her father's plantation for the mountain children who had no schools to attend.

One Sunday, about 30 years ago, while she was driving home from church in her buggy, Martha Berry picked up three little mountain lads who were trudging along the road. She invited them to stop at her home and that afternoon she told them Bible stories. The next Sunday the boys returned, bringing other children with them to hear the "Sunday lady," as they called her, tell more of the Bible stories.

Each week more of the mountain children came, until Miss Berry, seeing their eagerness to learn, built a little one-room cabin on the plantation, and there a day and Sunday school were held. Now there are a number of buildings and a large farm, and to the Berry Schools come hundreds of boys and girls, who live in remote places where there are no schools. They learn to farm, build houses, cook and sew, at the same time earning their way by helping in the many kinds of work carried on at the farm.

These dollies, made on the Cotton Doll Farm, are thus doing their bit in helping these young folk to get an education, as their sale adds to the school's income and makes it possible for more of them to attend. They are real "American" dollies, too, as they are made entirely of cotton, even their wigs and jewelry.

One of the most interesting groups of these cotton dolls consists of pairs of boy and girl dolls dressed to represent many different nationalities. They were copied from the remarkable doll collection of Mrs. Clifford Weaver of McKinney, Texas, the original dolls being used as a traveling exhibit by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, whose aim is to promote international good will, friendship and peace among the children of the world.

During a residence of seven years in Japan, where she was engaged in missionary work, Mrs. Weaver was a guest in many Japanese homes during the annual "Festival of Dolls," and the beauty and gayety of this festival increased her interest in collecting dolls until she now has 265, representing 30 different nations.

Mrs. Weaver's operetta, "The Cotton Doll Farm," can be produced with marionettes, as well as by grown folk and children, and these puppets are also made by the Berry Schools.

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Young Folks!

Learn to Make the Things You Want

Come to "The Craft Shop" of The Christian Science Monitor

This new feature of The Young Folks' Page is to appear regularly on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Here, under the guidance of Mr. Irving Shumway, formerly governor of The Youth's Companion laboratory, you can learn to make things you have always wanted. He will teach you, for example, how to build a workroom in your basement; how to make a lamp for a boy's room with a beacon light and wired for electricity; how to make a cut-out picture puzzle, or etch a brass belt buckle. It will be fun to make these things for yourself or as gifts for your friends.

Don't miss "The Craft Shop" in the second and fourth Thursday issues of The Christian Science Monitor. If you are not a subscriber, use the coupon below so as to be sure of learning these interesting THINGS TO MAKE AND DO.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Very Mild Adventure

THE Eiland Urk lies in the middle of the Zuyder Zee, a day's boat trip from Amsterdam; but it is visited rarely, even by Hollanders. Only a few tradesmen, a stray artist or two, come there during a year. To reach it, one must beg a ride from the owner of an Urker fishing smack, who unloads his cargo at the Amsterdam market and turns homeward, at the end of the week, to be in time for church on Sunday.

On Saturday morning we found the little harbor, framed by two big dikes, crowded with boats, red-brown sails furled, a forest of masts on which the lacy nets hung drying, filmy and mysterious as Spanish moss. Above the harbor, the little town crowned a slope, mosaic-like with its slate-blue or shiny tile roofs, its white or black window blinds, and the red-brick patterns of winding streets. One third of the island is a lush green meadow, where black and white cows graze and a windmill pumps busily. Around the island is the solid sea wall.

The people of Urk spend their lives at sea, fishing, except for the ice-bound winter months. They are a strange race, deeply religious, a bit of fiercest Calvinism stranded by the seaside. They are big and handsome, indeed of regal bearing. The men, proud in their sense of moral uprightness and in the ownership of their boats, walk so stiffly with unbending knees and chins in the air that one almost expects them to tumble backward. They wear full black broadcloth breeches and soft jackets with silver buttons made from antique coins; a black cap shaped like a Scotch Highlander's for every day, a round felt cap for Sunday.

The women are pointed out for their beauty on their rare visits to the Amsterdam market. They wear a metal headdress, often of solid gold, whose ornamental knobs make a dimple in their plump purple cheeks; over the metal piece is a lace cap which shades their big serene eyes. Oddly enough, dark eyes and hair predominate.

I came armed with a letter of introduction from a Dutch artist who boasted social connections on the island. But, when I inquired for Yelle Sandvoort, I found that there were several of that name. Finally, it was established that I wanted Yelle, son of Gan, son of Wim, son of Loo, and a crowd escorted me through streets and alleyways to his door. After my letter had been read and reread by him, by his wife, Aeltje, too, and by the neighbors, he welcomed me cordially.

Yelle was a stern, stiff-necked old Puritan, with slate-gray eyes and a hard mouth; but, in his paternal care of me during my stay, he showed that a kind heart lay under his dour air. Aeltje, in a black bonnet and full blue apron, thin and birdlike, was more friendly, and began a conversation at once.

"How old are you?" "How old is your mother?" "Have you any brothers and sisters?" Then came questions about the boat that brought me from "Nord Amerika"; all of which information was repeated to the whole Urker population, as I learned, later.

"In Nord Amerika," said Yelle, instructively to his wife, "men speak English; but in South America they all speak Dutch."

* * *

I, having shared their meal, Yelle invited me—nay, he bade me go to church with the family the next day. "For," said he, "you must never, never sketch on Sunday. It is against the law and the police would arrest you."

So, perforce, I went. "In every city," said Yelle, with a sententious air, "is a church, but in some cities all men do not go. But on Urk, everyone goes to church." It is true that an Urker who neglects his religious duties is ostracized and must leave the island.

Yelle walked ahead; I followed with Aeltje, who, self-conscious in her Sunday black, with a tight little shawl, mitts and an embroidered blouse, proudly led forth the guest from Nord Amerika. All the town folk streamed through the narrow brick-paved streets, men together, women together. The autumn sun made black spots of shadows and a few yellow leaves fell on the red walks. The men were stiff and proud in their best broadcloth, their handsome pumps with real silver buckles and round hats. The women's black skirts swayed importantly. I felt as if I were out walking with my own Pilgrim Father ancestors and my best tweed suit was an unpardonable anachronism.

Inside the church all was stark and Calvinistic, glaring whitewashed walls, dirty yellow woodwork, and hard seats. In the middle was the black mass of the women's shawls, picked out with the white spots of their caps, and flanked by the solid black of the men's costumes along the walls and in the galleries.

* * *

The women left first, going home alone, while the men stayed behind, gossiping, or strolled to the dike, just for a look at the boats and at weather prospects.

After Sunday dinner we went "a wandelen," which meant a stroll around the meadow and the sea wall. All the Urkers were out, patches of black and white on the lurid green meadow. One young couple passed with little fingers linked.

"They are walking pink-a-pink," said Aeltje. So one announces one's engagement on Urk.

Yelle introduced me to his friends, assuming a careless air. "Oh, yes, the painter, E., sent her to me with a letter. She came from Nord Amerika in a big boat; it took ten days and cost a hundred dollars. On the boat she had a little room and there was a little room for everyone, a dining room and a cook and a cow. She is thirty years old and her mother is fifty-five. She has one sister and no brothers."

"Can she understand Dutch?" they asked.

"Only a little, not all."

"But she understood the dominie, surely. What, she couldn't even understand the dominie in the kirk?"

Aeltje came loyally to my rescue. "If you went to Nord Amerika, you wouldn't be able to understand the dominie there, either." With much nodding of heads and wise stroking of chins, they agreed that this might be true.

* * *

Sunday evening, from my window, I had a last glimpse in the moonlight of the hundreds of masts and gleaming nets. All during the night I heard the calls of the departing fishermen and Monday morning found the harbor empty of boats.

Sketching out on the sea wall, I was surrounded by a group of curious men and boys, whom I had not seen before. But they were quite "au courant," for they informed each newcomer: "She came from Nord Amerika in a big boat; she is thirty years old and her mother is fifty-five."

In the afternoon I left on the weekly supply boat. Yelle, ever thoughtful, came to see me safely aboard, his pride in his errand ill-concealed under his habitual gruffness. He even condescended to lift his hand slightly, in response to my waving handkerchief.

Urk was soon a tiny dot in the distance, then—nothing. But I heard the pilot whisper to a passenger: "She is thirty years old and has one sister and no brothers." S. E.

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Poetic and Prose Diction Analyzed

If I say that poetic diction has or conveys more qualities than prosaic—if I say it is more like experience, or more of an experience, to read it—I think everybody will agree with me, no matter what kind of poetry he likes. And that is, in fact, all that is possible and all that is necessary to say. Poetic diction suggests the qualities of experience; it does this more than prosaic diction does; it does it more than is practically necessary, or necessary to theoretic understanding.

When a prosaic or practical companion would be content to point to something, a tree for instance, to which he wishes you to attach a clothes-line, a poet will take the trouble to say "Hitch it to that old hickory," or perhaps he will say "that shaggy old hickory." He is interested in the quality of the thing, and not wholly focused upon its use. And when, in the absence of things, a poet wishes to remind you of them, he again goes further than is necessary for mere purposes of identification. He speaks of old trees, even when he is not talking of any particular ones, as "knotty, knarry, barren," because he likes to remember trees. And when he is talking about a whole woodsful of these abstract trees he calls it "some branchy, bunchy, bushy, bowered wood," because he wants to feel as though it were here. Even, indeed, when there are no trees in question, and no "thing" in question at all—only the poetry itself, as in these days seems often the case—the poet is still trying to convey the quality of an experience. And to make us clearly, or intensely, or richly, or vividly conscious of this quality is the whole of his effort. It is an effort, as Miss Edith Sitwell very accurately affirms, to heighten consciousness. Pure poetry is the pure effort to heighten consciousness; it is poetry spoken when a practical person would have nothing at all to say.

Prose, on the other hand, is merely the practical way of talking. It names things with the ordinary names through which we have become adapted to them, and indicated their important relations, and learned to use them, and it regulates our attitudes toward them with no more suggestion of their quality than is necessary for identification. It does not matter in the least whether the things in question are real or imaginary; it matters only how they are spoken of.—From "The Literary Mind," by MAX EASTMAN.

Courtesy the Detroit Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bibi Valentin": From a Dry Point by James MacNeill Whistler

PERSONS who have never heard of James MacNeill Whistler's early experience in Washington often wonder how he acquired such a mastery of the art of etching so early in his career. Etching in the 1850's was not as popular as it is today, and the student who wanted to etch had some difficulty in finding a master.

Yet already, during his student days in Paris, this young American knew all about grounding and biting his plate; he had such a command of the medium that he was able to draw as freely on copper as on paper, indoors or out, on a holiday, in the studio, in a restaurant, along a river bank.

The explanation of this early proficiency lies in the months Whistler spent as a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, after his dismissal from West Point on the technical charge of deficiency in chemistry. Without the Coast Survey training he would doubtless have become an etcher, but it would have been longer before he discovered how sympathetic the medium was to him.

On account of his wit, his gayety, his eccentric dress, Whistler gained, during his student days in Paris, the reputation of being a true Bohemian. "Art and joy go together," he is quoted as having said later. While he was apparently idling in cafés or restaurants, he etched the portraits of his companions. If he ran up bills at Lalouette's, he settled for them with his etching of Bibi Lalouette, the little daughter of the restaurant keeper.

The subject of this etching, Bibi Valentin, was the son of a Paris engraver. The sketch was probably done quickly, a record of an impression. Whistler was seldom without his copper plate in his pocket, and his delicate, especially made needle. Wherever he went, somebody had to pose, whether Drouet the sculptor, Bacquet the musician, or Delatre the printer.

A great lark for him was the excursion to Alsace with Ernest Delannoy, an artist friend. They had so little money that they were obliged to draw the peasants and innkeepers in return for food and lodging. At one time they joined a couple who played trombone and violin, and the four gave performances of "two arts" for a few francs. But from this tramp Whistler brought back most of the etchings which, with those done in Paris, were published in London in 1859 as the "French Series," now the pride of collectors.

While his early paintings show the influence of Courbet and of his studies in the Louvre, the etchings of the French Series are pure Whistler. The design is his, the treatment of line, and, in particular, the way of looking at his subject.

"Mole End"

They plodded along steadily and silently, each of them thinking his own thoughts. The Mole's ran a good deal on supper, as it was pitch-dark, and it was all a strange country to him as far as he knew, and he was following obediently in the wake of the Rat, leaving the guidance entirely to him. As for the Rat, he was walking a little way ahead, as his habit was, his shoulders humped, his eyes fixed on the straight grey road in front of him; so he did not notice poor Mole when suddenly the summons reached him, and took him like an electric shock. . . .

It was one of these mysterious fairy calls from out the void that suddenly reached Mole in the darkness, making him tingle through and through with its very familiar appeal, even while as yet he could not clearly remember what it was. He stopped dead in his tracks, his nose searching hither and thither in its efforts to recapture the fine filament, the telegraphic current, that had so strongly moved him. A moment, and he had caught it again; and with it this time came recollection in fullest flood.

Home! That was what they meant, those caressing appeals, those soft touches wafted through the air, those invisible little hands pulling and tugging, all one way! Why, it must be quite close by him at that moment, his old home that he had hurriedly forsaken and never sought again, that day when he first found the river! And now it was sending out its scouts and its messengers to capture him and bring him in.

Since his escape on that bright morning he had hardly given it a thought, so absorbed had he been in his new life, in all its pleasures, its surprises, its fresh and captivating experiences. Now, with a rush of old memories, how clearly it stood up before him in the darkness! Shabby indeed, and small and poorly furnished, and yet his, the home he had made for himself, the home he had been so happy to get back to after his day's work. And the home had been happy with him, too, evidently, and was missing him, and wanted him back, and was telling him so, through his nose, sorrowfully, reproachfully, but with no bitterness or anger; only with plantive reminder that it was there, and wanted him.

The call was clear, the summons was plain. He must obey it instantly, and go. "Ratty!" he called, full of joyful excitement, "hold on! Come back! I want you, quick!"

Suddenly, without giving warning, he dived; but the Rat was on the alert, and promptly followed him down the tunnel to which his unerring nose had faithfully led him.

It was close and airless, and the earthy smell was strong, and it seemed a long time to Rat ere the passage ended and he could stand erect and stretch and shake himself. The Mole struck a match, and by its light the Rat saw that they were standing in an open space, neatly swept and sanded underfoot, and directly facing them was Mole's little front door, with "Mole End" painted, in Gothic lettering, over the bell-pull at the side.—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "The Wind in the Willows."

Tees at Dawning

What prospects, from his watch-tower high,
Gleam gradual on the warder's eye!—
Far sweeping to the east, he sees
Down his deep woods the course of Tees,
And tracks his wanderings by the steam
Of summer vapours from the stream;
And ere he paced his destined hour
By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower,
These silver mists shall melt away,
And dew the woods with glittering spray.
Then in broad lustre shall be shown
That mighty trench of living stone,
And each huge trunk that, from the side,
Reclines him o'er the darksome tide,
Where Tees, full many a fathom low,
Wears with his rage no common foe;
For pebbly bank, nor sand-bed here,
Nor clay-mound, checks his fierce career,
Condemn'd to mine a channell'd way,
O'er solid sheets of marble grey.

Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,
Shall rush upon the ravish'd sight;
But many a tributary stream
Each from its own dark dell shall gleam:
Staindrop, who, from her silvan bowers,
Salutes proud Raby's battled towers;
The rural brook of Egliston,
And Balder, named from Odin's son;
And Greta, to whose banks ere long
We lead the lovers of the song;
And Silver Lune, from Stanmore wild,
And fairy Thorsgill's murmuring child,
And last and least, but loveliest still,
Romantic Deepdale's slender rill.
Who in that dim-wood glen hath stray'd,
Yet long'd for Roslin's magic glade?
Who wandering there, hath sought to change
Even for that vale so stern and strange,
Where Cartland's Crags, fantastic rent,
Through her green copse like spires are sent?

—From SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Poem, "Rokeby."

Cashel of the Kings

I was nibbling the last bite of toast and marmalade when a sudden beam of yellow sunlight fell on the white tablecloth spread before me. All morning rain had fallen with such violence that I was resigning myself to abandon the day's excursion. But transitions of this kind are not uncommon in Ireland. Rain was still dripping from the eaves of houses and heavily-drenched trees, but we ordered the car and in less than fifteen minutes were splashing along the wet roads to Cashel of the Kings.

The deep hush enveloping the countryside was occasionally broken by a barking dog or the rumble of a vermilion tinted cart huddling in the gutters as we drove past. For miles spread the rich plains of Tipperary; here and there a yellow cornfield, a newly mown meadow or a plowed garden added light and shade to the little square green fields. After driving over many steep hills and winding roads, we suddenly caught a glimpse of the mighty Rock of Cashel poised majestically on its lonely hill.

It was midday when we drove into the town. A church bell was ringing as we ascended the great rock on which stands the ancient stronghold of Munster's Kings.

A high wall surrounds the ruin, but a willing guide unlocked the heavy iron gate to admit us. After the usual felicitations regarding our well-being and a few prophetic remarks on the probability of the sunshine lasting indefinitely, he began probing to find out where we came from and how much we might know about the Rock of Cashel. Experience had taught us that Irish guides are at their best when their sense of superior knowledge is unshaken. We allowed him full scope and followed like cheerful sheep wherever he led.

Before entering the ruined palace, he pointed out a perfect specimen of a round tower standing in the grounds.

"Ah, sure 'tis a pleasure to be showin' a fine bunch of intelligent gintlemen like ye around the place. 'Tis destroyed entirely the young ones are these days; what wid dance halls, picture houses and the likes there isn't one o' them that cares a thraneen for things of this kind."

He gabbled liberally as he led us from one place to another, speaking of King Cormac, of King Ængus and of other ancient dynasties with such convincing familiarity that one felt he had been lunching with them just before we arrived. This familiarity with people and things of antiquity is peculiar to the Irish. Whether it be a pagan warrior or an early Christian saint, the Irish speak of them in the most affable and intimate manner.

We ascended winding stairways to old stone parapets where the view is one of the finest in the world; we examined the carvings on the walls of the roofless cathedral within the ruins; and finally we were led into one of the most amazing specimens of Norman architecture anywhere in the British Isles.

"Have a good look now and tell me if ye notice anything strange about this chapel?" said the guide. By way of a clue he turned his gaze toward the chancel.

"Yes, I see it," replied one of our party. "The chancel is at a slightly different angle from the body of the church."

"Boys avic, but the eyes are wide awake in your head. 'Tisn't everyone comin' here that sees that quick." (But how was the guide to know that our friend was a student of archæology whose business it was to notice such phenomena?)

"They say this chapel was built by the Normans, sir

"But it hasn't got the grim solid aspects of Norman architecture."

"Well, sure, maybe after livin' over for a while, they developed a sense of humor; between ourselves, I believe it was in existence long before one of them ever set a foot in this country."

"It certainly is unique."

"Call it whatever name you like, but the bate of it isn't to be found in the whole world, they tell me."

After hours of inspection, we stood once more outside the high walls and heard the big iron gate closing behind us. It was like a dismissal from some vividly romantic world where bravery, humor, pathos, wit and a deeply religious sense were longing for greater freedom of expression. In almost reverent silence we descended the little white road leading back to the town, passing groups of playing children and women leaning across the half-doors of their neat cottages, chatting in soft, rich tones that fall on the ear like muted music of a magic fiddle.

It was growing dark as we left. The Rock of Cashel, stronghold of Kings, rose darkly against the silent night. N. F.

Tennyson's Family Group

It must be borne in mind that to hospitable people there are dangers from friendly inroads as well as from the attacks of enemies. The new house, where for many years past the family has spent its summers, stands on the summit of a high, lonely hill in Surrey, and yet it is not quite out of reach of London life. . . .

Sometimes at Aldworth, when the summer days are at their brightest, and Blackdown top has been well warmed and sunned, I have seen a little procession coming along the terrace walk, and proceeding by its green boundary into a garden, where the sun shines its hottest, upon a sheltered lawn, and where standard rose-trees burn their flames: Lord Tennyson, in his cloak, going first, perhaps dragging the garden chair in which Lady Tennyson was Lying; Hallam Tennyson following, with rugs and cushions for the rest of the party. If the little grandsons and their mother, in her white dress and broad, shady hat, and Lionel Tennyson's boys, absorbed in their books of adventure, are there, the family group is complete. One special day I remember when we all sat for an hour round about the homely chair and its gentle occupant. It seemed not unlike a realization of some Italian picture that I had somewhere seen: the tranquil eyes, the peaceful heights, the glorious summer day, some sense of lasting calm, of beauty beyond the present hour.

Lord Tennyson works alone in the early hours of the morning, and comes down long after his own frugal meal is over to find his guests assembling around the social breakfast-table. He generally goes out for a walk before Luncheon, with his son and a friend, perhaps, and followed by a couple of dogs. Most of us know the look of the stately figure, the hanging cloak, and broad felt hat. . . .

It is a gain to the world when people are content to be themselves, not chipped to the smooth pattern of the times, but simple, original, and unaffected in ways and words. Here is a poet leading a poet's life. —From "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning," by ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

Election Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY day may be said to be an election day, for an authoritative definition of the word "elect" reads, "To make choice of by special selection; select; choose." So every day it is our inescapable privilege to elect to see good and, by reason of that seeing, to think and do good. And as we know that goodness is a quality of divine Mind, the vision of good must be found in the realm of true thinking.

Consciousness is characterized by thoughts, and everyone, whether child or adult, can learn to distinguish between the thought which holds within itself the seed of righteousness and that which holds within itself the seed of worthless, unproductive qualities. In this harvesting of thoughts, Christian Science is continuously being proved the true thresher of grain, for by the study of this Science we learn how to think rightly and to apply the ever demonstrable law of righteous thinking in daily experience, thus proving the ever-presence of good.

The casting out of wrong thoughts clears the mental atmosphere of mortal beliefs, which try to obscure the ever present good. Right thoughts are necessarily affirmative and deny all that would oppose good; for they affirm that creation of which it is recorded, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." We are free to accept or discard any thought which presents itself for consideration; and in proportion as we separate the tares of envy, jealousy, self-seeking from the pure grain of unselfed love, shall we enter upon our true inheritance.

In Article VIII, Section 4, of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mary Baker Eddy gives a "Daily Prayer" which includes the petition, "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" We all need the wealth of an understanding of His Word, and especially do we need the affections enriched by tolerance—tolerance for the rights and privileges of our fellow man and for the friend whose opinion differs from ours. But we are never called upon to be tolerant of any error. It is each one's duty and privilege to unsee error at all times by consciously electing to see man as he is, as God's creation, which He declared good.

Obedience to spiritual law requires us to elect to use right thinking in unbroken continuity. The Master commanded that his followers heal the sick; and sickness, whether of a so-called sick body, a so-called sick business, or a world condition, is but the effect of wrong thinking. So, then, through the correction of erroneous thinking every inharmonious condition can be healed. This day, then, and every day, is ours in which to affirm good and endeavor to see man, business, and government as God sees them, as the reflection of perfection.

Paul said, "There are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all." Then all true government is divine, with Deity the only governor. World government will be lifted into divine attainment in proportion as men realize that if they cast their vote on the side of rightful activity they will express righteous activity, thus supporting whatever special election aids harmonious government.

When our consciousness is filled with the seeds of truth we are not alarmed at the prospects of any forthcoming election day. The real man is God's agent for good, and man knows only good. He knows that God's law is the law of elimination of all that is evil. And is it not true that the elimination of evil must necessarily prohibit evil? Man in God's likeness reflects Truth; and knowing this, one is enabled to perceive the qualities requisite for honest ruling in human affairs. Discarding all vainglory and worldly aspirations, he chooses qualities of integrity, courage, and humility, which reflect divine Mind. On page 16 of "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy says of God, "He is Mind; and whatever He knows is made manifest, and must be Truth." And God knows only good. Christian Science enables men to elect or choose the good under all circumstances.

Japanese Chants of Labour

In the social emotions associated with labour may be found early incentives to song and dance. Primitive genius gave these emotions spontaneous expression; and eager imitators established more or less stereotyped forms. The simplest of these forms is, doubtless, the rhythmic chant to which the movements of labour naturally set themselves, and by which those movements are harmonized and made less toilsome. Such chants are found among all peoples—mere rhythmic exclamations that in some instances have developed into forms of art.

The ordinary building in rural Japan is of light-frame construction, placed upon stones which are driven into the surface of the ground. For all but the simplest structures, a log, to which ropes running over a pulley are attached, serves as a pile-driver. The ends of the rope are held by women; and, while a leader chants, the women, joining in chorus, hoist the log, and let it drop upon the stones. The leadership passes from one to another in a rude democracy of labour; and the chant, while not the same in all localities, seemed reminiscent of primitive times, when labour was co-operative and not a matter of wage. As these lines are being written, in the midst of a city of seven hundred thousand, the chant of women driving in the foundation of a neighbour's house comes to the ear.

Ko ra ko ra se
Yat to ko ya no ya no
Ar ya dok ko i na
Do o ko i se.

This is an Ishi-tsuki-uta, a song for driving in the stones, a series of rhythmic exclamations having only emotional meaning.

Owada-Tateki, a good stylist and interpreter of Japanese classical literature, has, in his Japanese Songs (Nihon Kayo Ruiju, 1893), collected from observation and research in country districts a large number of folk-songs, among which are the following Ishi-tsuki-uta, which, while evidently modern, illustrate the general type in which some meaning more or less fragmentary may be found. The form is invariably a combination of five-and seven-syllabled phrases.

In translation, appropriately rude, they read:

I

Now let us congratulate
This house of all houses—
The house which is fortunate!
Long life and prosperity,
Like plants here upspringing,
How full is the favour! . . .

II

May the house-wife here,
When we come to call,
Be robed in sashes red,
With chink aplenty!
Interesting, so! . . .

At the raising of the heavy timbers which form the skeleton of the roof, the union of many sturdy arms is needed; and the roof-raising is an occasion of mutual helpfulness and of festivity in which similar songs have had their part traditionally from most ancient times. —FRANK ALANSON LOMBARD, in "An Outline History of the Japanese Drama."

Tamiami Trail

Dawn, and the sky is darkened
By a canopy of wings.
The egret, the flamingo
And the osprey stir wide rings
Of silver, brown and crimson
In a leaf-embroidered glade
Where tall palmettos beckon
And white cranes wade. . . .

Dawn, and the sky is pulsing
With wings that seek the day:
The cardinal careening,
The ibis on its way
To opalescent waters
Where spangled fish abide,
And sleepy waterlilies
Are blinking at the tide.

—VIVIAN YEISER LARAMORE, in "Flamingo"

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MARKET SOGGY AND TRADING VOLUME LIGHT

Mild Recovery in Some Groups After Early Downward Trend

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The stock market showed no inclination to break out of the narrow trading rut today in which it has been quietly fluctuating for more than a week.

The list drifted a little lower in the first hour, then slowly recovered, and ruled virtually unchanged from Saturday's final prices by early afternoon. Traders held rather forlornly to the sidelines, hoping for a break in the business news that might help to establish a more definite trend.

Stocks in the late trading were virtually unchanged. Volume shrank to around 400,000 shares, one of the year's dullest markets. American Telephone, American Can, Santa Fe and du Pont were off fractionally as the session went into the last half hour, while Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, Case, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel and National Biscuit were either unchanged or a shade higher.

Brokers said the best thing that could be said about the market was that traders showed no disposition to unload stocks in any important volume at these levels. The less stable element, some brokers felt, had been largely eliminated from the market in the last few weeks.

British Cotton Textiles

One of the less encouraging items of the news was the apparent suspension of the Lancashire cotton textile industry through the refusal of operatives to accept a wage cut. International banking quarters have pointed out that if there is any favorable aspect of the recent drop in sterling exchange, so far as this country is concerned, it may well be in a stimulus to British cotton textiles, which might increase British consumption of American cotton.

In domestic lines, Wall Street was watching the automobile industry closely, as signs began to appear of stirrings incident to the start of production on 1933 models. Steel, in its weekly survey, said automobile steel requirements continued disappointing, "but are increasing slightly." This survey said steel ingot output continued at its recent rate, between 19 and 20 per cent of theoretical capacity.

This week's most important dividend meeting is that of General Motors, on Wednesday. In view of the virtual disappearance of profits in the industry in the third quarter, some quarters in Wall Street have been inclined to look for a reduction in the 25-cent quarterly payment on the common shares, but since United States Steel ordered its regular preferred payment, usually well-informed quarters in Wall Street have turned to the view that the General Motors directors would probably order the regular common dividend this time.

Bonds Rule Irregular

A close-rigged bond market continued to drift aimlessly in uncertain investment seas today.

Freight car loadings appeared to have reached the seasonal peak around Oct. 15, but a few observers were of the opinion that declines from now on might not be as great as last year. At the same time traders were exhibiting considerable caution regarding secondary rail liens which have recently followed an extremely erratic course.

A number of the low-priced carrier obligations moved up moderately at the opening, but most of them were unable to hold their feeble gains. Losses of fractions to a point or more were registered by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe general 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul Adjustment 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s. The 6 per cent notes of the Nickel Plate were quite heavy, dropping more than 3 points at one time. They lost more than 5 points Saturday.

The utilities and industrials were mixed. Some bonds of International Telephone firmed, but those of Postal Telegraph eased. American Telephone 5s of 1965 were a trifle lower. Shell Union Oil 5s advanced, but Texas Corporation 5s were hesitant. U. S. Rubber 5s were soft.

Foreign loans were a little unsteady. The Australians and British sagged, along with some of the Italians and Japanese. The Canadian Government offered $80,000,000 of bonds today. Dominion listed issues were apparently unaffected. The United States Government section was dull.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 31	Oct. 29
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	100	5⅜	5¼	5¼	6
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
103½	30⅞	3	Air eddueRtion	400	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	54⅛
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅝
4	2		Albany PWPap	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	200	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
88¼	42⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	2100	74	72¼	73⅜	73½
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	8	7⅜	8	8
22½	5		Am Bank Note	1400	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
73⅞	29⅜	4	Am Can	3700	52	51	52	53¼
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	119⅛	119⅞	119⅞	
50	16		Ab Car & Fpf	400	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
9	1⅛		Am Chain	200	3½	3½	3½	
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	400	35	34¾	35	35
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	6	6	6	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	21	20½	21	21
15	2		Am & For Pow	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
21⅜	6¾	2	Am Ice	100	7	7	7	7½
12	2⅛		Am International	100	7	7	7	7
15¼	3⅝		Am Locomotive	100	8	8	8	7⅞
9¼	1½		Am Metal	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	10	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1100	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¾
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	31⅜	31	31	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	25¾	25	25¾	25
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	400	10⅜	10¼	10½	11¼
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1400	15	14⅜	14½	14¾
157	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21	21	21	
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	77¼	76¾	77¼	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	20	19¼	20	
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	104	102⅜	103⅜	104
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	22	22	22	23
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	400	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35	10		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	19½	19½	19½	
10¾	3		Anaconda Cop	1100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1		Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	2100	42¼	40⅜	42¼	42¼
76	35	5	Atchison pf	200	65	64⅜	64¾	64¾
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	20½	20½	20½	21
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅜	16	16¼	16
25½	7½		Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11	
83½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	69	69	69	69
151¾	28¾	4	Auburn Auto	2700	42¼	40¼	41½	41⅝
1⅝	½		Austin Nichols	200	1	1		
17¾	1	1	Austin Uichols A	100	17	16⅞	17	
7⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	100	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	13
7	2⅛		Barnsdall A	400	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¾
43½	13		Beatrice Cream	100	12½	12½	12½	
45	29¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	40	39¼	39¼	
18⅞	4½		Bendix Aviation	1400	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	18¼
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	35¼	34¾	34¾	35⅝
43½	20	2	Borden	1100	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅞
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	400	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50¼	11⅞		Brooklyn Man T	1300	21¼	21	21	21⅜
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62	60	62	
50	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
2⅛	⅛		Bruns Terminal	100	1	⅞	⅞	
¼	1½		Bucyrus Erie	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅛	½		Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	2⅛		Bullard	400	4¾	4	4¾	
31⅜	11⅜		Bulova Watch	200	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
15	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	70	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	36	36	36	
1⅝	½		Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅝	7		Byers	100	14½	14½	14½	14½

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9¼	2½		Campbell Wy&C	200	4	4	4	
7⅞	1½		Calumet& Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9⅝	9½	9½	
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	1200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
70	33	5	Caro C&O st	10	52	52	52	
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	4500	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	39¼
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8	8	8	8
7½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	100	8	8	8	8
30⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	200	27	26⅞	27	27
20⅜	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
31⅜	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5200	23	22⅜	22⅞	23¼
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2½
14½	2		Chi & N western	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
31	5		Chi & N west pf	100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	400	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
12¼	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	40	8	8	8	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	2800	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞
68	45¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	52	50	52	49¾
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palmi-P	300	13¾	13½	13¾	
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7	7	7	7⅛
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	500	13	12¾	13	13¼
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	200	26⅞	26½	26⅞	27½
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic ct	200	9⅜	9½	9½	
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	80	72	72	72	
13¾	2½	.60	Comm Solvents	600	9¼	9	9	9⅛
5⅛	1⅜		Comwith & So	800	3	2⅞	3	3
12¼	6½		Congoleum Nairn	200	9¾	9½	9¾	10
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	7	7	7	6½
66¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6500	57½	56⅛	55	57½
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	4		Consol Oil	700	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
1⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	200	⅜	½	½	½
1⅜	½		Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1200	33¼	33	33⅛	32¾
5	1		Cont Dia Fibre	400	5	4¾	5	5
7¾	3⅜		Cont Motors	300	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	500	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
3⅞	1½		Coty	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
7⅜	1½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	800	26	24½	24⅞	25¼
26½	13½		Crosley Radio	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	2¼		Crown Cork & S	600	16	15	15¼	
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork pf	100	25⅞	24	25⅜	24
25⅛	17⅜	2.70	Crucible Steel pf	10	25	25	25	
49⅞	15		Curtis Publishing	300	13	12½	12½	
31	7		Curtiss-Wright	700	2⅛	2	2	2
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	200	4	4	4	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	9	8⅞	9	
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	7500	31½	29½	31	30⅞
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	600	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont dem Nem	5700	34	33	34	34½

—E—

66	1		Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	100	51½	51½	51½	51¼
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	600	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17½
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	100	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
33¼	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	24⅛	24	24⅛	
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	14	14	14	

—F—

64	20	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	100	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe Fire	200	14	14	14	14¼
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	12	12	12	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	55⅛	55	55	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	49	48¼	48¾	49¾
3	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1600	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
2⅜	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
2	⅛		Fisk R 1pf cv	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	600	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23¼

—G—

17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5½	1½		Gen Am Inv	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13⅛	13	13½	
5	¼		Gen Cable	200	3	2½	2½	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3400	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	600	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅞
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	33	33	33	
24⅝	7⅝	3	Gen Motors	7000	12?⅞	12½	12⅞	13
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	74½	74½	74½	74
7⅛	1¼		Gen Pub Serv	500	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1
15⅜	1⅜		Gen Refractories	200	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
10⅜	3⅛		Glidden	100	5½	5½	5½	
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	700	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
20¾	5¼		Goodyear	500	14½	14	14½	14⅞
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	44	44	44	44
30⅝	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	800	24⅜	24	24¼	24¼
70½	50	7	Gotham S H pf	60	70½	70	70½	70
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11⅜	2⅜		Granby	100	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
9¾	3½		Grand Union	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
23¼	½		Grigsby-Grunow	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

—H—

70	32	7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	56	56	56	
18	7		Harbison Walker	200	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
2	¼		Hartman Corp B	100	½	½	½	½
20	5		Hat Corp Amer pf	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
134¾	110	10b	Homestake M	100	131	131	131	
4½	1		Houdaille Her B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	51⅜	51½	51½	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	400	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	200	5	5	5	
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	1000	15⅜	14½	15⅜	15⅛
2⅛	1		Indian Refining	600	2	2	2	
44⅞	11⅜	2	Indust'l-Rayon	200	29⅛	28¼	28¼	29¼
7¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
8⅛	3¼		Insuranshare Del	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	1000	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
3½	¼		Int Agr Corp	100	1	1	1	
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	100	88½	88½	88½	87⅞
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3	3	3	3½
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	100	8½	8½	8½	9
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	1600	21¼	20⅞	21	21
11⅜	2⅜		Int Hydroelec	100	5½	5½	5½	
12½	3½		Int Nickel	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
12	1⅜		Int Paper 7%	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	½		Int Pap&Pow A	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8¾	4		Int Print Ink	100	5½	5½	5½	
42	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	110	35	35	35	36
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100	14	14	14	
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
15¾	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	2500	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
11	1½		Interstate Dept S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	13½	13½	13½	13½

—J—

33⅜	10		Johns Manville	700	22	21	22	22

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 31	Oct. 29
15¼	2¼		Kan C & South	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	700	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
10¼	3		Kinney pf	10	8½	8½	8½	
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	200	11½	10¼	10½	10⅜
9¼	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	1000	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15

—L—

65	40	5	Laclede Gaspf	10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	40	59	58½	59	58
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	1400	15½	14	15½	14
37⅜	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	1900	26⅜	25⅝	26¼	27⅛
5	1⅞		Lofi Inc	500	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜

—M—

19	7		McCrory B	10	7	7	7	
7½	2½		McGraw-Hill	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	200	46	45½	46	45
28⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	20	20	20	20
60½	17	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	400	39	38¾	38¾	40
13⅜	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	7	7	7	
46⅜	9	7	Man Elv gtd	40	12¼	10⅛	12	
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅜	5¾	1	Marlin Rockwell	100	7⅜	7¾	7¾	
1	½		Marmon Motor	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	3		Marshall Field	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	700	10	9¾	9¾	10½
8⅝	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	300	6	5⅞	6	5¾
63	25	8	Midland Stl pf	200	50	49¾	50	
3⅜	⅜		Min Moline	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅝	½		Min & StL	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	1100	7	6½	6⅞	7
11	1½		Mo Pacific	500	5½	5	5½	5⅜
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
80	40	3.75	Morris & Essex	30	49	49	49	
16½	3½		Monigom Ward	1400	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	100	15	15	15	
9⅞	2⅛		Murray Body	100	3½	3½	3½	3½

—N—

19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	300	13¾	12¾	12¾	13⅜
3¾	1¼		Nat Acme	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	500	36½	35⅝	36⅛	36½
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	70	101	100⅛	100⅛	
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15
	⅛		Nat Rys Mex 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	500	23½	23½	23½	24
10¼	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	200	6½	5⅜	5⅜	
38¾	8¾		NY Central	7100	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	24⅛
9¾	1½		NY Chi & StL	100	4	4	4	
15⅜	2		NY C & StL pf	200	5	5	5	
31⅜	6		NY N H & H pf	500	17	16¼	16¼	17
78⅞	12		NY NH & H pf	500	32	32	32	
18⅜	3⅜		NY Outd W	200	8	8	8	8½
6¼	1⅜		NY Shipbldg	200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
64¾	20	7	NY Shipbldg pf	50	35	34⅜	35	35
109⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	106	106	106	106
100	70	6	NY Steam 6%	10	98	98	98	98
21⅞	10¾	.50	Noranda M	300	17⅞	17½	17½	18⅛
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	400	100	98	98	100½
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	1000	29	28½	28¾	29¼
48	25½	3	North Amer pf	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
	37		No Am Aviation	300	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17
25⅞	5¼		Northern Pacific	700	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
2½	¾		Norwalk Tire	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	

—O—

11	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	300	9	9	9	9
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	500	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
9¼	1¼		Otis Steel	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
20⅜	3⅛		Otis Steel pf	170	9½	8¼	8¾	9⅜
31½	12	2

STEEL TRADE IMPROVEMENT FOR OCTOBER

Operations at 19 Per Cent Capacity Compared With 17 for September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—October has been an improvement over September in the steel industry. Operations during the month averaged 19 per cent of capacity, compared with 17 per cent in September and 14 per cent in August.

However, there was a slowing down of action during the final week of the month, and operations were being barely maintained at 19½ per cent of capacity, compared with 20 per cent, the high for the month.

The course of the steel trade after election is in much doubt. The rank and file of consumers have been bearing the bulk of the purchasing so far this fall, and it is felt that this style of business cannot support the steel makers indefinitely, and it is recognized that the major consumers, who take 60 per cent of the nation's steel, must buy more actively if real progress is to be made.

Steel Rails Inactive

The reduction by $3 a ton in the price of steel rails on Oct. 20 has so far failed to stimulate rail sales. However, the Lackawanna has purchased 4000 tons and the Southern has placed an unstated tonnage. It is said that the cut in rail prices to $40 a ton was largely to help the carriers make up their budgets for 1933 and that no immediate rush to buy rails had been expected.

By December a fair rail buying movement is expected to materialize. The largest freight car inquiry of the month involves 200 for the Chicago Great Western, while the Norfolk & Western will repair 600 hopper cars in its own shops. The New York Central has a program for the repairing of 13,000 cars.

Structural steel projects continue to develop in fairly satisfactory manner, but they are slow in helping the volume of current business which is at the same average as for many months. It is expected, however, that many of these projects will become active in the winter when employment is mostly needed.

The automobile makers are ordering steel a little more freely. The makers of cheaper cars, along with Buick, are the most conspicuous purchasers of equipment involving steel.

Many had expected that steel operations would have reached 25 per cent of capacity by the end of October, and in this they have been disappointed, inasmuch as 20 per cent has proved to be the maximum. This disappointment has been reflected in a little easier tinge to prices. Forging billets have been reduced $2 a ton. Tie plates have also been reduced $2 a ton. Pig iron has come down 25 cents a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district to $12.75 a ton at the furnace. Iron and steel scrap prices are somewhat easier.

However, the major rolled products, such as bars, plates and shapes are holding firm. The steel sheet makers are apparently failing in maintaining the levels which they had announced for fourth quarter shipment, concessions by $2 a ton having been made.

Pig Iron Trade Light

Pig iron business has been extremely light, but shipments have surpassed those for September by 45 to 100 per cent, depending on the district. This would imply a greater consumption of pig iron.

The matter of imported iron and steel has been receiving much attention at Washington. The American steel makers have applied, through the American Iron and Steel Institute, for stricter enforcement of the anti-dumping provisions of the tariff, asking that importers post bonds until it be proved that no dumping has taken place.

The iron and steel importers appeared at Washington in rebuttal. They claim that the steel makers themselves are prominent importers of raw material. They point out that one eastern steel company uses Cuban and Chilean ore exclusively. They also say that there is so-called dumping within the United States, pointing out that Buffalo pig iron producers sell at $16 a ton, furnace, in their own territory, but sell at $14, furnace, in outside districts.

The principal change among nonferrous metals has been in copper, which lost a cent a pound within the last two weeks and is selling within ⅛ cent a pound of the all-time low price made last July. Demand for supper was somewhat better last week, as consumers realized the bargain character of prices.

It has been hinted that Great Britain would place a preferential duty of 2 pence on imported copper from sources other than British Empire producers on Nov. 15. The various copper tariffs will make the forthcoming world producers' conference fraught with more difficulties than ever. However, a common meeting ground will be the desire to keep world production in check.

Lead and zinc prices sagged slightly and business was dull. Tin lost half a cent a pound, and closed the week at 23⅜ cents a pound.

Silver futures trading on the National Metal Exchange was the most active in several months. China is said to have been a prominent speculative buyer.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 31	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.62½	$.65	$.78⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40⅛	.39¾	.58¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.26¼	.26¾	.37⅜
Flour	3.65	3.70	5.00
Beef, family	14.00	14.00	14.00
Pork	16.25	17.50	21.50
Lard	.0490	.0495	.0905
Cotton, Mid Up	.0620	.0620	.0670
Zinc	.0305	.0305	.0325
Iron	13.55	13.84	15.76
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05¾	.07
Tin	.2355	.2400	.2265
Rubber	.03½	.03⅜	.0455
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0285	.04
Print cloth	.02½	.02⅝	.03¾

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS LESS

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states during the period from Oct. 1 through Oct. 15 totaled $54,339,300, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. This compares with a total of $58,901,000 in the first half of September and $111,739,600 for the first half of October, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	31½	31⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	23½	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18½	18
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	83	83
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31⅜	31
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77⅛	77⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80¼	80¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65½	65
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88¾	88⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅞	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer WV & Elec 5s '34	92½	92¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	43¼	43⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	5	4⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	38	38
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¼	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¾	73½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90¼
Atch TGSF 4½s C&A div '62	94	94
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32½	31½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	45½	45½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¼	106⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	95⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90½	90½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¾	105¼
Bklyn City 1st	65	65
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	85⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	104
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77	77
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108	107⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	71
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	69	69
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104⅜	101½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94½	94½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89⅜	89⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89⅜	89⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88⅛	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅜	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	91	90⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95	95
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¼	69
Can Pacific 5s '44	91⅜	91⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	83¼	83
Cen District Tel 5s	105	105
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	20½	19
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	82½
Certainteed 5½s '48	39¾	39¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅜	59¼
Ches & O 4½s B	82¼	82¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92½	92½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	12½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42	40¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25¾	25⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	23¼	23
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	18¾	18¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23
Chicago RI&P fgft 4s '34	34¼	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32⅛	31½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20⅛	20
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	51½	51½
Chicago Nn Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¼	111¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69¼	69¼
Childs Co 5s '43	26½	26½
Chile Copper 5s '47	33	33
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47½	47½
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	76¾	76¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	75⅝	75⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	52	52
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	81	80¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81½	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91¾	91¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	59	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	60⅜	60½
Cumberland T&T s5 '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80½	80⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	90	90
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	17¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅞	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '62	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29⅜	28⅜
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28½	28½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	59	59
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5½	5½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	79½	79½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63⅛	63
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70⅛	70⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	54½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	80
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79¼	79¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	88¼	88¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅛	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	54⅜	54
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69½	69
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46	45
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50½	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82⅛	82⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s 66	37¾	37½
Ill Central CSL&NO 4½s '63	43½	43
Ill Central CSL&NO 5s A '63	45⅛	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80¼	80¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	43
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	45⅛	45⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	7	6¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47¼	46¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	15½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54½	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64½	64½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	44	41
Int Paper 6s '55	14	14
Int Rys Cen Am 7s '72	39¾	39¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34½	34½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36¼	36
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	102	101⅝
Kan City P&L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46½	46
KKan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¼	89
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s 46	40	40
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	65	65
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	65	64⅞
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	78
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	43	43
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	34
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	45	45
Marion Steam S 6s	43	40
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88	87½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	97
Metro Water 5½s '50	69¾	69
Mil El Ry & tL 1st 5s '61	81½	81½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	45
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	49½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15½	15½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27⅞	27⅛
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	28½	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '[illegible]	14	13⅞
Nassau Elec con[illegible] '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 3¼s '48	85¾	84¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '26	2½	2¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102⅜
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106½	106½
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	84½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62½	62½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71½	71½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45¼	45¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50	50
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62	62
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	69¾	69¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	75⅛	75⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19½	18¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40	37½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	38	38
NY Dock Co 4s '51	61⅛	61⅛
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	105¼
NY Edison 5s '44	105¼	105¼
NY Edison rfg 6⅛ '41	112	111½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99⅜
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	77	77
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50⅜	50
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	108⅞
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	31¼	31¼
NY Tel Gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¾	100¾
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	82
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83⅜	83
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78½	78
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	49½	49½
Otis Steel 6s '41	31	30⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	26⅜	26⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	28¼	28⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19½	16
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	45
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	22	20
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅛	91
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81	81
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	101
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	52¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45½	45½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¾	84¾
Philadelphi Elec Co 4½s '67	94½	94¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	61	60
Phil & Read G&I 6s '49	50¼	50¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s ⅝ '75	85	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56½	55½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	97	97
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	31½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅞	95⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70¾
Radio-Keith 6s ct p pd	75	75
Remington Arms 4s of '37	74	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	53	53
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	77	76⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	46	46
Revere Cop & Br 6s '46	64¼	64¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	26½	26½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¼	12¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16	15
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	11	11
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99½	99½
Seabd A L 6s	4	4
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	79¾	78½
Shell Union 5s '47	77½	77⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	78
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	50	50
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76¾	76¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48½	47¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	66	66
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25½	25½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34	34
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80	80
Texas Corp 5s '44	89½	89½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	48½	48½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	41	41
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	21¾
Union El L & P 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅝	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45¼	45
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64	64
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28⅛	28
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32	31
Vanadium 5s '41	49	49
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	1⅞	1⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93½	93½
Virginia & S'west cno 5s '58	49¾	49¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100¼
Western Union 5s '51	57⅝	57⅝
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	60
Western Union 5s '60	57½	56
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	58	58
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67½	67½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct31	Last Oct29
3½s '47	101.19	101.17	101.17	101.19
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.9	102.9	102.10
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.13	103.15	103.4
US 3s '55	98.17	98.13	98.13	98.14
US 3½s '49	98.2	97.31	98.	98.1
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.5	101.5	101.5	
US 3¾s '47	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.22
US 3¾s '56	102.18	102.14	102.16	102.17
US 4s '54	104.4	104.	104.4	104.4
US 4¼s '52	107.2	107.	107.2	107.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi PP 5s '53	16⅜	16⅜
Antioquia 7s C '46	9	9
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46½	46½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50⅞	50⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51⅛	51
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51¼	51
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52	51
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52	50½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50⅜	50⅝
Australia 4½s '56	70	69½
Australia 5s '55	75¾	75¾
Australia 5s '57	75½	75
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91¼	91¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	44¼	44
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¼	96¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	102⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102⅜	102½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50¾	50¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	47½	47½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	48½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	40	40
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27	27
Bulgaria 7½s '63	25½	25½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12½	12½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89⅛	88⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100¼	99¾
Carth-Ndir 4s	63	63
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9⅛	9⅛
Chile (Ban) 6s '62	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7¾	7¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¼	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7⅞	7⅝
China (Gov) HuK Ry 5s '51	15¼	15¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32½	32½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	71	71
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	73½	73½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89½	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	76	74¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	90	90
Denmark 5½s '42	92½	92¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84¼	83
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50⅝	50⅜
Finland 5½s '58	66	66
Finland (Rep 6s '45	70½	70½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72	72
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99	99
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	121
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	48¼	48¼
German 7s '49	70	68⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	53	52⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46¾	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46¼	46⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39½	39
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	37	37
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35	34¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48	48
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	42	42
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42½	42½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96⅞	96¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	37	37
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	45½	44½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49¾	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61	60¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	20	20
Karstadt 6s '43	27¼	26⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	76¼	76¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82½	82
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14½	14½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	94¼	94¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅞	104⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	80½	80
Norway (King) 6s '44	86⅞	86⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	86⅛	86⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	70½	70¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	44¾	44¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6½	6½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	5
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61	60¾
Prussia 6½s '51	44	43½
Prussia 6s '52	42¼	42
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87½	87½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96¼	96¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48	47½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	54½	54
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48	47
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	38	38
Rhineelbe 7s '46	42	41⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10½	10½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10¼	10¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9¾	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85⅜	85⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99¾	99¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85⅜	85⅜
Roumania 7s '59	35½	35½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	64	64
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '50	54¾	54¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18½	18½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96	95⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45⅞	45⅞
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	31¼	30⅞
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	8¼	8¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	55	55
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	51⅛	51⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	33½	33
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34¾	34¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	34	34
Unterelbe 6s '53	48	48
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	44¼	44
Westphalia El 6s '53	36	36
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	48⅛	48⅛

BONDS

$1100 E Mass 5s	22½	20	22½	..

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Consols for money today were 77⅛. DeBeers 4¾ and Rand Mines 4¾. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills ½@⅝ and three month bills ⅝@¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct.31	Last Oct.29
377 Am T&T	103⅞	102¾	103⅜	103⅞
45 Amoskeag	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
100 Andes Pet	.10	.10	.10	.10
1750 Arcadian	1	1	1	1
20 Big Sanf	10½	10½	10½	..
10 Bos El	65½	65½	65½	..
20 Bos & Alb	97	97	97	97
10 Cal & Hec	3½	3½	3½	..
50 Cr C & Int	3	3	3	..
45 E G&F prf	51	50½	50½	49½
10 E G&F prpf	65	65	65	..
10 Edison Elec	174	174	174	..
25 Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
25 First Nat S	49½	49	49	49⅝
25 Gen Capital	17½	17	17½	..
186 Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
100 Loew's Thea	7½	7½	7½	..
320 Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	..
30 Nash	13⅝	13	13	..
25 Pub Util	.50	.50	.50	..
9 Reece But	5	5	5	..
20 Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	..
55 Stone Web	9	9	9	9⅝
50 Sull Mach	5½	5½	5½	..
20 Swift & Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
40 Torrington	32	31⅞	32	..
70 Uni Shoe	34½	34⅜	34½	34¼
50 Uni Shoe pr	29½	29½	29½	..
72 Uni Gas	2	2	2	..

BONDS

$1100 E Mass 5s	22½	20	22½	..

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31

ERA OF BEAUTY IN EDUCATION FOUND ON WAY

Dr. Brown Says It Will Result in Better Citizenship in a Better Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The whole educational system of the United States is on the threshold of a renaissance of beauty which "will be wider in its reach than that of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries" and should bring about a better balance between physical science and æsthetics and make for better citizenship in a better society, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, declared in his annual report to the council, made public today.

Following the keynote he sounded in his annual report last year, when he declared that the most important problem before modern universities is to "look to the social mastery of those material gains which the sciences have brought us," Dr. Brown asserted that the search for "truth and beauty" must march ahead of physical science and "direct its course to more complete and satisfying use."

Emphasizing Relations

Emphasizing the relation between education in human values and efforts to shape a new and better world, Dr. Brown declared that modern thinkers should pay tribute "to the tenacity and devotion of those humanist educators who held through all those years to an ideal of literary and classical culture, with its historic stress upon æsthetic values."

"It seemed a losing cause, but it had faithful adherents," he added.

"Music, modern eloquence and poetry, sculpture and painting and all-embracing architecture will make their several contributions," Dr. Brown said. "It need hardly be said that this is not all of the future tense. The new renaissance is already on the way—has long been on the way, and has been only partially obscured by the glories of modern science."

Dr. Brown held that "there are obvious weaknesses to be reckoned with when we consider university teaching on the æsthetic side."

"Beauty as a pedagogic aim, it must be admitted, has a deadly tendency to degenerate into prettiness and sentimentality," he said. "This problem seems to me one of the most penetrating with which educational thought and practice will have to do in the coming generation."

Finer Insight

What young graduates shall bring away with them from college, Dr. Brown continued, will still find its farthest reach in that which goes out beyond their knowledge of nature and its laws, beyond their expectation of what physical science shall have in store for them in the future. "It will appear, for some of its best," he said, "in a finer insight into the minds and purposes of men, and in a disciplined imagination, revealing to them the part that they may severally have in shaping the new days that are to come.

"So in looking for a betterment in the methods and management of teaching in the field of beauty, we are in fact engaged in a wider search for improvement in all of those branches of instruction which look directly upon human attitudes and purposes, on the peculiarly human side of history in the making.

"If this conception is not amiss, then the responsibility for university education on the side of beauty, and its great brood of human values, is one of the weightiest with which we are concerned. It must go deeper as time goes on—deeper perhaps than we can now anticipate."

The report calls attention to the need for a library at Washington Square and for free endowments, the income to be used for university purposes at the discretion of the council.

State Offers New 'Extension' Courses

Thirty university extension courses are opening this week in Boston and Cambridge under the auspices of the State Department of Education. Chief among these is Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver's course on "Present-Day Economic Problems" which opens tonight in Harvard Hall, Harvard University, at 7:30 p. m.

Another course on current conditions is "Economic Reconstruction," in which Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will give the introductory lecture on Wednesday at the Old South Meeting House, 6 p. m. Mr. William Trufant Foster, economist and author, will give the other seven lectures.

"Short Story Writing" and "Advanced Fiction Technique," are courses to open Friday night at Sever Hall, Harvard University, while "Business and Professional Speaking" classes will open Thursday and Friday. Other courses include "Celtic Literature," "Commercial Art," "Journalism" and "Contemporary World Problems."

Public Memorial Is Established At Stephens' Home in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga.—A public memorial to Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Confederacy, was formed when Liberty Hall, his home, was taken over recently by the State.

This property, with 10 acres of land, formerly belonged to the Stephens Memorial Association. Six acres of adjacent land owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy also was acquired by the State. The land also contains the tomb of Georgia's famous son.

Although there is a caretaker in charge of the house, a lack of funds has resulted in the house becoming run down. All that is left of the furniture belonging to Stephens is collected in a front room. On the walls hang many historical pictures and battle flags. The house is located on a slight rise, almost in the center of a town block in Crawfordsville. A marble statue of Stephens stands in front of the house.

Stephens served as Representative in Congress from Georgia several terms. During the war between the states he became the chief adviser to Jefferson Davis. At the close of the war, he became editor of an Atlanta paper and wrote a history entitled, "The War Between the States." He again served as Representative and retired from this office to become Governor of Georgia.

Approximately 20,000 persons have inspected the Stephens home in the last 12 years, according to the register kept there.

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

Republican France Headed by Prince; Schacht's Names Include Horace Greeley

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Although France is Republican and has a President as head of the state, that President is a Prince. No simpler chief than M. Albert Lebrun, who belongs to a humble family of agriculturists, could be found; and he has somewhat troubled the guardians of the Protocol by insisting on the abandonment of strict etiquette in his comings and goings.

It is difficult to imagine him in the rôle of Prince-President. Yet Prince-President he is by an old custom. For there is, in the midst of French territory, a little community which claims a virtual independence.

Andorra is perched among rocks and forests. It is almost inaccessible. In size it is only 30 square kilometers and it is composed of 6000 persons. Louis le Débonnaire gave it to his soldiers, and they and their descendants have since lived on the soil. But the Bishops of Urgell and the Counts of Foix disputed the possession of this Happy Valley. At last in 1200 they concluded a treaty and became joint suzerains.

The Bishops of Urgell (Spanish) are still suzerains; and the succession of the Counts of Foix has fallen to the President of the French Republic. Until recently Andorra was practically exempt of taxes; but it is becoming modernized and must pay for the presumed improvements. Yet it lives under a special régime which dates from feudal days; and M. Lebrun, as Prince of Andorra, receives a tribute of 960 francs a year (under $40) to add to his Presidential salary.

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Gen. Julius Gombos, the new Prime Minister of Hungary, is regarded as a "strong man." he was at the head of the Awakening Magyars, and therefore has been described as a sort of Hungarian Hitler. But since he bases himself on the regent and on the army, he is likened to Captain von Papen.

Another description that has been applied to him is that of a miniature Mussolini, because of his harangues to the people which have been found somewhat surprising in Hungary where the authorities usually adopt a distant attitude. He has already spoken to the Congress of Ex-Combatants, and has addressed a great meeting of the Federation of Social Organizations. He had used the loudspeakers and the radio. He has cried to crowds: "Tell me what you want." And the crowds have replied: "The Greater Hungary."

His government has been called the Government of Youth, for all its members are in the forties. For the first time there is no titled member of the Cabinet. Only once before has a soldier been Prime Minister in Hungary.

General Gombos proclaims that his policy will be essentially practical. There is no doubt he has a forceful personality, and although he has been understood to have Extreme Right tendencies he is cautious and has a keen sense of realities. It is regarded as unlikely that he will use the powers which he seeks of suspending Parliament for a long period in an emergency. For his task, especially in financial and economic matters, is extremely difficult, and can only be executed if he has popular feeling with him.

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What is the lot of the Royalist deportees who were sent by the Spanish authorities to Villa Cisneros in Rio de Oro, North West Africa, after the unsuccessful revolt of August? Among those who were thus sent into Africa are the Duke of Seville, Don Alfonso de Bourbon, the Marquis de Real Tesoro, and the son of General Sanjurjo.

Many stories circulate, some of them fantastic. Certainly the climate is hot, and there is a strong wind raising clouds of sand which gets into the food, the clothes, and the very beds. Drinking water has to be brought from the Canary Islands; and every fortnight ships bring cereals and cattle. The native population is composed of about 200 Negroes, 60 Berbères, and the floating population of caravans. The white population consists of 150 soldiers and officers and 40 aviators and mechanicians. Fishing is the principal occupation.

The relations between the indigenes and the Europeans are, on the whole, good. As for the deportees, they are of course allowed to spend their time as they think fit; and according to reports they have organized games such as hockey and golf. Obviously such a life in an African garrison lacks many, if not most, of the comforts of civilization, but if taken cheerfully it need not be disagreeable.

It is stated that after the first moment of annoyance the deportees made the best of their circumstances, and settled down gayly enough to a rather unconventional holiday away from the distractions of the city. But they are buoyed up by the hope of an early return to Spain, and it would appear that this hope is well founded.

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Rumor is busy with the name of Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht (please notice the American middle names!), who is undoubtedly one of Germany's greatest financial authorities. It is reported that he will proceed with the mission of putting Germany's commercial external debts on a sound footing—in other words, will seek to reduce the interest and probably the capital.

It is also reported that he will return to his old post of director of the Reichsbank, which he abandoned on account of disagreements over the Dawes plan, which he helped to frame, but which was altered. His powerful pamphlet—to use a term which has fallen into disuse—on "The End of Reparations" was not only a remarkable indictment but was extraordinarily prophetic.

It is curious to observe that the German of Germans might easily have been a Dane—or an American! His father was a Danish subject who emigrated to the United States and there married. It was his father's American connections which gave him his start in banking, and his subsequent career was rapid.

Dr. Schacht is shrewd and intelligent, but tenacious and not always tactful. In negotiations he is outspoken, and is not afraid of a rupture. At one time his chances for the Presidency were freely supported, but it may be doubted whether he is supple enough for politics. His deep-set eyes and his square-set chin denote rare determination.

VOTE--Have You Registered?

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Voters in New Hampshire and Idaho who wish to vote in the Nov. 8 elections and have not registered as yet still have time to do so. In New Hampshire, the registration offices will be open on Nov. 7 and in Idaho the offices will be open through Saturday, Nov. 5.

Colorado voters, in addition to voting for various national, state and county officers, will pass on two proposals for income tax. The first proposal fixes no limit for the tax and provides that within three years after adoption the income tax should take the place of the general property tax for state purposes. The second proposal, coming as an amendment to the first, provides that the levy to be placed on incomes shall not exceed 10 per cent.

Among the officers to be elected in Nevada will be a member to the United States House of Representatives, a United States Senator and Presidential electors.

Chief among the officers to be named in Delaware are a member to the United States House of Representatives, Presidential electors, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. In Maryland, Presidential electors, members to the United States House of Representatives and a United States Senator are among the officers to be chosen.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

MRS. POLING TO SPEAK AT TREMONT TEMPLE

The mass meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Daniel A. Poling in Tremont Temple tomorrow night is to be in the nature of a "dry organization" drive. Mrs. Poling is expected to plead for the reëlection of President Hoover as "pledged to preserve the gains made under the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mrs. Poling's address is part of a nation-wide mobilization campaign in which Dr. Daniel Poling, chairman of Allied Forces for Prohibition, is taking part in a tour of the West and middle West. The Tremont Temple gathering is under the sponsorship of the local branch of Allied Forces in charge of Mrs. Franklin Ford Hill of Mattapan.

CITIZENSHIP SUSPENDED

PANAMA CITY, R. P., Oct. 28 (AP)—Nineteen deputies representing a majority of the National Assembly have adopted a resolution ordering the suspension in the city of Panama of the constitutional rights of citizens. The resolution was the outgrowth of a demonstration yesterday in protest against the assembly's refusal to adopt a bill calling for rent reductions of 10 to 30 per cent.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee; talk.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Studio recital.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Talk, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin.
8:15 Mansfield Singers.
8:30 NBC, Democratic Committee: Judge Florence Allen.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Republican Committee: address, President Hoover.
10:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hillbillies.
5:15 Betty Brooks, songs.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Vocal duo; talk.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC; "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
9:00 NBC, Same as WBZ.
10:30 NBC, Democratic National Committee; Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:30 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Junior Stock Company.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Republican State Committee talk.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Mysteries in Paris."
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital; dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Melody Mart; organ.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, William O'Neill; orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
8:30 CBS, "Four Clubmen," Male Quartet.
8:45 Yankee network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 Hill Billy George.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
11:30 a. m.—Recorded selections.
12:05 noon—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels; Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee Talk.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC "Cherio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-5:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:05 p. m.—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Chrysler International Business Convention.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Organ recital.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Music in Boston

Kreisler

Mr. Fritz Kreisler, assisted by the ever tactful Mr. Carl Lamson, opened the Sunday afternoon course of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday, with this program: Suite, E minor, Bach; "Devil's Trill," Tartini; Concerto, A minor, Viotti; Romance, Schumann; Rondo, Mozart; Three Slavonic Dances (G minor, E minor, G major), Dvořák.

The hall was filled by an audience which overflowed into the side aisles, according to the tradition for Kreisler concerts. In an age of robot music, there is still a public for a great artist, particularly for one who happily is not to be heard over the air.

Obviously, it was the artist, and not the program, which drew these many music-lovers to Symphony Hall. As to programs, Mr. Kreisler and Mr. Toscanini are in much the same position: their audiences can take what they give 'em—and like it. If they play "Hearts and Flowers" or "The Battle of Vittoria," we'll listen. Still, it would be nice if they would always reveal their genius in works worthy of them.

The fact is, this program of yesterday held small musical interest. Bach and Mozart are great names, but the flame of their genius was not invariably at white heat. Tartini and Viotti did a lot for virtuosi of the fiddle, but this sonata and this concerto are not imperishable masterpieces of creative art. Besides, this sort of displayful music is not really up Mr. Kreisler's alley. He is a great artist, as he proves even when he plays minor stuff, but there are fiddlers who are much better at digital gymnastics. Why not leave these Preludes and "Devil's Trills" to them, and give us more of the profound musical communication which they cannot compass? L. A. S.

Frank Scarpetti

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Frank Scarpetti, baritone, gave a concert of operatic arias and lieder, assisted by the Misses Helen Norwood and Elvira Baratta, sopranos, and Mr. Arron Kertzmanoff, tenor. Mr. Bernard Starn played some excellent accompaniments.

Divided into two parts, the program offered a preponderance of works from the pen of Verdi, interspersed with miscellaneous numbers by Toselli, Giordano, Arditi, Oley Speaks and others. Miss Norwood, in opening the program with Verdi's "Ritorna Vincitor" from "Aïda," disclosed a voice of considerable strength and natural beauty. As yet, the singer has not come to the full realization of her powers, nor has she mastered the technique of correct intonation, as evidenced by a few of her top notes, but these are things which may, and probably will be remedied, if the singer has the will to work.

Of different color was Miss Baratta's voice in the aria from "Ernani." Avowedly soprano, it took on the deeper mezzo colorings which pleasantly contrasted with Miss Norwood's. An unfortunate tendency toward eccentricity in rhythm somewhat marred an otherwise acceptable performance, although Miss Baratta is by no means mistress of the varying degrees of dynamics which go far toward making the presentation of song or aria an arresting performance.

Mr. Kertzmanoff possesses a voice of pure tenor quality, yet so pronounced, at present, is his vibrato, that the effect of his effort is to place the listener somewhat in doubt as to his intentions, tonally speaking. Of Mr. Scarpetti one also writes with a certain reserve, although it was obvious that he, of the entire group, was the most sure of himself and the effects which he wished to achieve. There was generous applause for all from a small but friendly audience. G. M. S.

Mr. Maier's Musical Journeys

In Jordan Hall on Saturday morning, Mr. Guy Maier opened a series of four "Musical Journeys," to be presented for the benefit of disabled veterans. In later programs Mr. Maier will be assisted by other artists. In his first, he played on the piano familiar numbers from Mozart, Schubert, Brahms and Strauss, and then gave an illustrated talk on his travels through the localities associated with the careers of those composers.

The programs are designed, of course, primarily for young people. They perforce are to be accepted as a substitute this season for the orchestral concerts for young people which have been directed for several years by Mr. Ernest Schelling, and which unfortunately have been discontinued this year.

Mr. Maier has many qualities to appeal to listeners and learners of tender years. His playing is facile, and he has a faculty of emphasizing the characteristic features of a composition which makes an immediate impression upon youthful hearers. His talks are simple and intimate. No doubt they will have the desirable effect of helping the young people to approach the great composers in a spirit less of awe, more of friendliness and sympathy.

Old Newspapers Again Have Value In Paper Market

New England thrift is again coming into its own. Federal authorities are advising resumption of the practice of saving old newspapers for sale. Mr. Norman S. Meese, of the United States Department of Commerce, has advised Mr. Hugh D. Butler of the Boston office that the rise in the price paid by mills for old newspapers has made it profitable once more to save them.

The practice of saving paper and old rags has been indulged in for many years. Junk collectors would buy them at the door and at one time paid 80 cents per hundred pounds when scarcity made it necessary to secure all possible supplies. For the past two or three years, however, the demand was so small that many junk collectors would refuse to accept old papers and magazines even as a gift.

Mr. Meese now comes forward with the information that the paper industry needs old newspaper and other waste paper for use in making paper board. Within the last two months, paper board mills, particularly those making the grade used in boxes and cartons, have been receiving a steadily increasing volume of orders, points out Mr. Meese.

Because of this situation, newspaper is now bringing a higher price at the mills that at any time since last spring. Householders, janitors, and others in a position to salvage waste of this kind, should find their efforts worth while again, said Mr. Meese. Newspaper to be salable must be clean, folded and tied in bundles, he concluded.

General Classified

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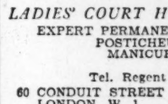

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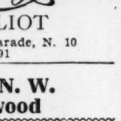

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Tapping Reeve
(1744—1823)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Brook Haven, L. I., N. Y., graduated from Princeton in 1763 and tutored there from 1767-70.

In 1772 Tapping Reeve established himself as a lawyer at Litchfield, Conn. In 1784 he opened a law school in that town. Many of the graduates of his school became leaders of that period.

He was for years a member of the Superior Court bench of Connecticut and also served a short term in the Legislature of that State.

Among European nations, schools of jurisprudence had flourished for centuries, but Irnerius, at the beginning of the twelfth century started what eventually became the great University of Bologna, the forerunner of the modern school of law.

In the United States, however, Reeve was the first to establish a **LAW SCHOOL.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ouray (F. B. B. A.)—This name of a peak, county, and town in Colorado is pronounced *Oo-ray'* (*oo* as in *boot*, *a* as in *ace*).

Taos (F. B. B. A.)—This name of a county and town in New Mexico is pronounced *Tah'-os* (*a* as in *arm*, *o* as in *obey*). Not *Tay'-os*.

Colorado (several friends, who send cautions against the all-too-frequent *Col-o-rad'-o*)—*Col-o-rah'-do* (first *o* as in *cod*, second as in *obey*, third more sustained as in *old*, *a* as in *arm*; secondary stress on first syllable).

"We made two tries (or trys) at it" (F. B. B. A.)—"Try" is in good standing as a noun in the sense of "experiment, trial, test." The plural is "tries."

Service (Mrs. F. C., who inquires the Latin root) — Derived from *servire*, "to serve." Note, too, the kindred form, *servus*, "servant, slave."

Hendrik Jan de Lange (several inquiries) — *Hen'-drik* (vowels short) *Yahn* (*a* as in *arm*) *de* (*e* short) *Lahng'-eh* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* short).

"Information relative (to) other services . . ." (Mrs. D. B.)—The "to" is necessary. It would not be used, of course, if the word preceding it were "regarding."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

President Hoover's bookplate is a reproduction of a medieval mining scene?

The popular five and ten-cent store now has overshoes for 20 cents a pair?

Rime-O-Grams No. 49

Rivers of the World

Published: Oct. 3
ANSWERS

1
That long Chinese name
The tongue fairly smothers;
And, can you believe it?
It has twenty others.
(Yangtse-Kiang)

2
So vast is the sweep
Of its great watershed
That the wheat there produced
Would provide the world's bread.
(Mississippi)

3.
The American Rhine,
Beloved by patroon;
On its bosom once floated
A tiny Half Moon.
(Hudson)

4.
Ruined temples and tombs
Adorn its rich plains;
It has given itself
To the land that it drains.
(Nile)

5.
Beside tawny waters
A hero defied
The foe, till the bridge
Tumbled into the tide.
(Tiber)

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The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

TRY to be happy in the present moment, and put not off being so to a time to come—as though that time should be of another make from this, which has already come and is ours.
—FULLER

Hymnal Notes

No. 385

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE words of this hymn were written by Sir Walter Scott for his novel, "Ivanhoe." He says that he has ventured to make a translation of the Hebrew hymn, but it is not a close rendering of the Psalm (CV) on which it is based.

The use of two stanzas from it by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566) is significant, for they occur at the close of her interpretation of Rev. xii: 6, "And the woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God." The words are sung by Rebecca, the lovely Hebrew maiden, who is waiting trial for her life on a false charge brought by a powerful member of the society of Templars. In presenting Rebecca's talk with her persecutor, Scott becomes special pleader for the greatness and glory of the Chosen People of old, to whom it was given, as his Rebecca says, to hear the Voice of God.

In his biography of Scott, Lockhart tells how Scott was prompted to introduce the tragic story of the Jews into this novel. He was discussing with a friend the persecutions to which the Hebrew people were still subjected in Europe, and he became so eloquent in defense of them that the friend asked why he did not use some Jewish characters in a novel. The thought grew, until Rebecca and her father were placed among the brilliant throng that crosses the stage in "Ivanhoe," this medieval drama of the time of Richard Lion Heart. She is one of the most lofty and beautiful of his woman characters, with unsurpassed courage and nobility, of unswerving fidelity to the high truths in which she puts her trust.

The use of these words with the famous old tune, "Solothurn," is especially appropriate. We know how Scott delved into the popular legends of his people, and lifted them to light. Solothurn is the fruit of similar research among the people for traditional melodies that had no other record than the loving memory of the Swiss. It is named for one of the Swiss Cantons, perhaps because it was most in use there. A number of tunes in the Hymnal have this popular origin.

This tune has the quality of the Swiss mountain music, and brings to thought the Alpine herdsman or hunter, as he sends his voice, or the resonant call of his horn, across the stern, snowy heights of this old stronghold of liberty.

The music of three of the lines ends with long, slow chords that step downward to a place of rest (or "resolution"), and well convey the stately image of the words. Each is marked with the same clear, sturdy metrical sense—as is seen in all Scott's verse—as he tells the advance of Israel, led by "an awful guide in smoke and flame."

(Seventh article in a series appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.)

Lighter Vein

Good Idea

Young Woman: "I would like to open an account at this bank, please."

Teller: "We shall be very glad to accommodate you. What amount do you wish to deposit?"

Young Woman (smiling): "Oh, I mean a regular charge account such as I have at the department stores."
—*Typo Gazette.*

Humorist

Dear Old Lady (wandering over ship, to wireless operator): "Is there a good programme on, young man?"

Tablecloth Next

Waitress: "Haven't they given you a menu yet, mister?"

Famished Customer: "Yes, but I finished that half an hour ago."—*Border City Star.*

Worth Several Strokes

First Golfer: "What's your handicap?"

Second Golfer: "Well, my wife insists that I take my two nephews along."

Hazardous Income

"Has your father discovered that I make my living writing jokes?"

"No, but, anyway, he told me he didn't intend to support you."—*Des Moines Register.*

The Worker

Marsh: "Here's one name on the committee that I never heard of."

Webster: "Oh, that's probably the person who actually does the work."
—*Gilbert* (Ariz.) *Enterprise.*

Local Note

Along the village street I roam
With weary indecision,
For what was once my dear old home
Is now a subdivision!
—*Pathfinder.*

What They Say

National Expenses

"The Federal Government appropriated in 1800 approximately $11,000,000, or, roughly, $2 a person for the expenses of the Government; in 1850 the appropriations were approximately $45,000,000, or about $1.93 a person; and in 1930 the appropriations were $4,377,376,000, which approximated $38.42 for every man, woman and child, according to the 1930 census return."—*Congressman James M. Beck.*

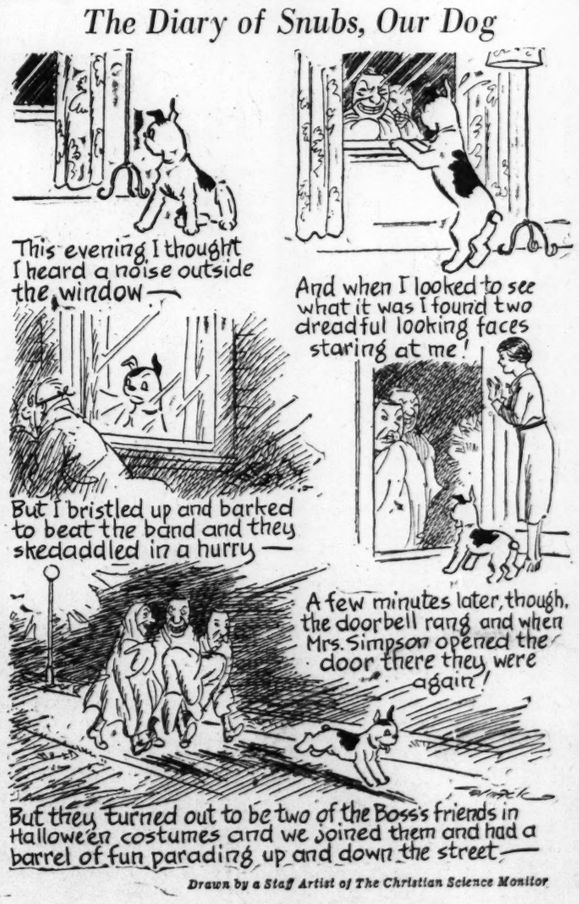
The Bonus

"I can see no justification for a veteran applying to his Government for aid who is well able to provide for himself."—*Gen. Frank T. Hines.*

Party First

"To a politician it is more important to stay aboard the ship than to reach any particular port."—*Lewis Gannett.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This evening I thought I heard a noise outside the window—
But I bristled up and barked to beat the band and they skedaddled in a hurry—
And when I looked to see what it was I found two dreadful looking faces staring at me!
A few minutes later, though, the doorbell rang and when Mrs. Simpson opened the door there they were again!
But they turned out to be two of the Boss's friends in Halloween costumes and we joined them and had a barrel of fun parading up and down the street—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Caveteria'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE management of the Cliftor Cafeteria recently established in the basement what they choose to call a "caveteria." Into this huge, clean, well-lighted "cave" with its rows of long painted tables, thousands of unfortunate folk pour daily, to come forth nourished and cheered, having partaken of a tasty meal for as little, perhaps, as five cents.

Yes, five pennies will buy a rousing good dinner for busy mother's hungry growing boy—a really lavish repast with pie or ice cream for dessert. Two pennies will assure the mother's heart that the little lad need not go to bed hungry, for a piece of meat and a steaming potato are placed on his plate for that sum. So it is no wonder that a hungry, hopeful horde to the number of 5000 daily, stands patiently at meal time in queues two blocks long or more.

Some there are in that long line who lack even one penny to buy a meal. They remain in their places, however, moving slowly toward the entrance. It is well known by now that never has the management turned one hungry man from the "cave."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 61

Animals of the Americas

Prepared by Ann Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
With whiskers and tusks
That defy imitation,
On icebergs he spends
His summer vacation.

2.
Within a close armor
Of bony plates small,
It's safe from its foes
When rolled up in a ball.

3.
They furnished the red man
With robes for his tent,
And food to sustain him
Wherever he went.

4.
Its tail like a monkey's,
A limb is its couch;
Its children sleep well
Tucked away in its pouch.

5.
Beneath the dark soil
He busily burrows,
Devouring the grubs
As he turns up the furrows.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 61."

For the Scrapbook

Italian Proverbs

It is always good to have two strings to your bow.

Whoever brings finds the door open for him.

He who commences many things finishes but few.

Do good and care not to whom.

Never do by proxy what you can do for yourself.

He conquers who sticks in his saddle.

He has enough who is content.

Where there are too many cooks the soup will be salt.

All are brave when the enemy flies.

Everyone thinks his own cross the heaviest.

Curses are like processions; they return to whence they came.

Do what you ought, come what may.

There is more trouble in having nothing to do than in having much to do.

A farthing saved is twice earned.

Who errs in the tens errs in the thousands.

Never do evil that good may come of it.

He that does amiss never lacks excuses.

The unfortunate know who are their real friends.

A happy heart is better than a full purse.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: It is not surprising to learn that unemployed Hungarians, engaged in taking gold from the Blue Danube, are averaging only about $2 per week. Strauss and his imitators, it must be recalled, have already extracted millions from this particular stream.

Dunbar's Weekly: A rubber company recently built its 200,000,000th tire. Of course the directors celebrated the occasion with a blowout.

Life: One advantage in hearing a game over the radio is that you can always twist the dials and prevent the other team from scoring.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Difference on Prohibition

GLIB phrases sometimes blur political facts. One such expression has been current in the American presidential campaign with reference to prohibition. It runs, "There's no difference between the two parties; they're both wet." But the fact is, there is on this issue a considerable and important difference between the parties, between their platforms and between their candidates.

This was reëmphasized and made strikingly clear on Saturday night by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a radiocast address which was in itself a model of temperateness for a campaign utterance. Speaking before the University Club in Washington, he conceded that the Democratic and Republican platforms were alike in opposing the return of the saloon and urging safeguards for states that wish to remain dry, but he pointed out the crucial difference between the methods by which it is proposed that these aims shall be carried out.

The Democratic platform plank for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment proposes to turn the whole question of suppression of the saloon back to the states and to rely only upon the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution for federal protection of dry areas. Mr. Stimson well says, however, that it is not a safe thing to assume that each of the forty-eight will surely conform itself to a "pious request" in a party platform without some constraining authority from above. And countless drys have pointed out that a federal statute merely against the shipment of liquor from wet states into dry ones is a slender reed to lean upon in this era of swift and multiplied transportation facilities.

On the other hand, the Republican platform proposes that if the Eighteenth Amendment is to be displaced by a substitute, there shall be retained to the Federal Government authority against those twin evils, revival of the saloon and invasion of dry states. And there is one very important power which, for the protection of the nation in general, can be exercised effectively only by the Federal Government. That is the power to keep a legalized liquor industry out of private hands and beyond the reach of the urge for private profit. If America must face a recrudescence of alcohol, no other one point is more vital.

There is good reason to believe with Mr. Stimson that if liquor must be permitted and regulated, the regulation can be much more effective by beginning at the source, controlling the manufacture—as under a national and state government monopoly—than by having local authorities try to stop up all the multitudinous outlets by which liquor, once made, pours out into consumption. The American Government is one of combined state and federal powers, and to demand that it use only one of those sets of powers is, in the Secretary's apt phrase, like directing it to fight the illicit liquor traffic with one hand tied behind its back.

Hence, while both parties propose safeguards to the same ends, the difference in method might readily be the difference between success and failure in their purpose. If the Eighteenth Amendment must be altered, surely it is better to save something of its benefits than none at all. But this is not to say that it must be given up. Millions still believe and will continue to believe it is the best way out for America; and evidence is daily accumulating in its favor.

Some, indeed, would hold it good strategy to allow the wets to put forward their most extreme proposal, that of so-called naked repeal, since undoubtedly there would be less difficulty in rallying the necessary thirteen states to block ratification of that amendment than to align the same number against a more moderate proposal.

But there are two reasons why this should not be done. In the first place, the risk is too great. If by a wave of emotion the proposal should chance to be carried through, the injury to the national welfare would be irreparable. Secondly, there are considerations of fairness. Drys long have challenged their critics to submit a better substitute for prohibition. If wets can agree upon a plan that is at least partially constructive, they deserve to have it considered rather than their worst plan.

If national prohibition is sound, it should win and can win against the best substitute that can be offered in its place.

Ramsay MacDonald's Leadership

THE National Government in Britain has now been in existence for over a year, and it is not surprising that some voices should be raised more insistently than ever to deny the need for a truce in party politics. In reply to doubters on his own side and opponents who have never rallied to the call for union, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald reasserts his conviction that "this is still no time for partisan politics." On broad lines his statement is incontestable. The struggle for world recovery has only begun; the case for united national endeavor is clear.

But it is not enough to state the abstract case for unity. It is necessary also to show that the desire for unity is there. Men cannot force themselves, because they desire the common good, to hold common views; and if it were really the case that one group in Parliament thought that Britain and the world could be saved only by their policy, and another thought salvation lay in an opposite policy, united action, however desirable, would be impossible.

Perhaps Mr. MacDonald goes too far in minimizing the divergencies of opinion that exist—such as tariff differences which have caused some Liberals to call upon their ministers to resign. But he does examine the attitude of those Socialists who have refused to join the National movement. There is a small section which could not be expected to coöperate because they wish to see "the present system crash." More important are the Socialists of the official Labor Party, of whom the Prime Minister speaks with great severity. He asserts that they are making promises which they know they would not and could not fulfill if they were in office.

Yet there are undoubtedly Socialists supporting the National Government who are not altogether satisfied with its financial policy and its treatment of unemployment. Different opinions exist, not only in Parliament and the country, but within the Cabinet itself. Such a Government is a success or a failure in proportion as those who hold varying views are able to adopt a *via media*—to give and take, to put all they have into a common pool, and submit with a good grace when overruled.

Has that happened? Is it true, as the Labor leaders say, that "there is no difference between the National Government and a Tory one"? All who know Mr. MacDonald are aware that he could not be Prime Minister if that were so. He asserts that the contrary is true. Whilst he frankly admits that "things may be done which we do not care much about," he points out that Socialists like himself recognize that the "governing fact" is the serious drop in the national income; and that there will be no safety for the working classes or for any class until the world is "a going concern once more."

He is justified in his assertion that the present Government is a very different thing from a Conservative government. Up to now practically every matter up for decision by the Cabinet has been considered from the standpoint of avoiding a clash with the convictions of any party. The effort is not always successful; and yet it is evident that not since a war cabinet ruled in Great Britain has there been a government whose action was so little dictated by party bias, or which so concentrated its attention on issues of concern to the whole nation.

A Woman Cabinet Officer?

THE attitudes of President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt toward women in politics are leading some political prognosticators to predict the installation of a woman member into the hitherto male-monopolized President's Cabinet. No matter which candidate gains the driver's seat on the nation's administrative wagon for the next four years, a woman is headed for the post of Secretary of Labor, according to reports.

The records of women have shown that the country need not "view with alarm" the possibility of such an appointment. From the ranks of the 10,000,000 female workers in the United States, several women of the needed executive experience have risen, capable of filling high positions satisfactorily.

Women have entered the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and have held important state positions from Governor down. At present two of the seven important bureaus of the Labor Department are headed by women—the children's bureau by Miss Grace Abbott, and the women's bureau by Miss Mary Anderson. Miss Frances Perkins, commissioner of the New York State Industrial Commission, also has gained the necessary background for the position. In fact, she has been talked of as the Secretary of Labor if Mr. Roosevelt gains the presidential position.

With the importance of women in politics growing rapidly, there is no reason why a woman Secretary of Labor or a woman secretary of something else should not be acceptable to all concerned, should the next President make such an appointment.

—Or What Have You?

WHAT would one do if one suddenly became possessed of a lot of things that everyone considered worthless? In London a man thirty-five years old, who at the age of fourteen was an errand boy in Australia, has answered the question so successfully that he is now contemplating semiretirement, having made a fortune out of merchandise which other men considered nearly, if not quite, valueless. The exploits of this gentleman make the pleasant fictions of Horatio Alger seem commonplace and insignificant.

In 1927 this genius learned that the British Government and some of its contractors had on hand a quarter of a million pairs of army boots, most of them of such huge sizes that no one wanted them at any price; thousands of them were without mates. Where other men saw just so much useless leather Mr. Levy saw opportunity, and plunged, backed by a few substantial memories of things he had heard and read about.

He knew, for instance, that many Russians and Afghans wrapped rags about their feet in lieu of socks, so the huge sizes went by thousands of pairs to Afghanistan and Russia. He learned that the uppers of army boots were alike for either foot. At a trifling expense he removed the soles from half the boots, turned them over, and presto! pairs, where pessimists had seen only worthless singles.

But the boot problem was just a beginning. What would one do with untold yards of gayly colored ribbons intended for military decorations? Give up? This opportunist made them into suspenders and did a roaring trade. The average man, if handed one of the great fur busbys worn by certain crack guard regiments, would probably consider it as of little use for anything but a nest for a family of white mice. The quick wit of this man who specialized in what no one else wanted saw the possibilities. He ripped up the busbies. Five of them made a splendid bearskin rug, to be retailed at a handsome price.

Perhaps one might profit from looking around to see what is lying unused. But, before calling it worthless, it seems well to pause and remember that Mr. Levy probably could find a use and a market for the commodity. Then consider that this gentleman has no monopoly on resourcefulness. He simply took what came to hand and figured out the possibilities that he knew must lie therein.

There is a great lesson for everyone in the career of Mr. Levy—a lesson which may be applied to thoughts as well as things. And he is retiring, having made a comfortable fortune, leaving the field open, with trails blazed, and his example shining like a beacon. What have you? And what are you going to do with it?

A Need That Is an Opportunity

IN A democracy all men are banded together to meet and solve their problems for themselves. When a crisis arrives the test is not of democracy, but of the citizens' collective conception of democracy. If the understanding and determination of the citizens are inadequate to meet the requirements of the times, it is their experiment with democracy that has failed, not the ideal itself. Experiments with democracy go on, but democracy itself stands firm and immovable, a fixed and perfect concept, not to be studied in a scholarly and abstruse fashion, but grasped in a warm understanding of its comradeship, neighborliness, and brotherly love.

It was something of this that Walt Whitman, great poet of democracy, glimpsed when he sang,

> Come, I will make the continent indissoluble;
> I will make the most splendid race the sun has ever yet shone upon;
> I will make divine magnetic lands,
> With the love of comrades,
> With the life-long love of comrades.

This present time sees us all face to face with our responsibilities; responsibilities we cannot evade or shirk if we are to prove that our conception of democracy is something more than a mere academic acceptance of its generalities.

It was to this understanding of democracy that Mrs. August Belmont spoke in her recent radio address as chairman of the women's division of the Unemployment Relief Committee for New York City when she appealed for more neighborliness in that city.

In closing her appeal for generosity, Mrs. Belmont said: "Sharing does not hurt like suffering." Here is a thought for every one of us to ponder to its logical conclusion. Sharing does not hurt. Sharing is equitable, democratic, and neighborly; it is part of the very basis of democracy. But suffering does affect not only the sufferer but also the whole fabric of democracy. To see it, and not move to eliminate it, is to admit that our conception of democracy is at fault, doubly so when we stand face to face with the fact that we have an abundance of all necessary things. Dare we, making our claim to an understanding of democracy, admit that hungry children, evicted families, or jobless breadwinners have a place in that democracy?

The present need is great, not only in New York, but in every community in the land; wherever we are, our responsibility is with us. And not only our responsibility is there, but our opportunity to prove our understanding of democracy and our intelligence in spreading the abundance that is at hand. This time of need can be made a shining and golden opportunity. For it lies with each one of us to indeed make the continent and the continents "indissoluble . . . with the love of comrades."

Permutations of the Pound

THE sterling-dollar exchange has once again got into the general news. Pounds have declined abruptly in favor of dollars. When one speaks of the exchange rate, one means the number of dollars required to buy a pound, or vice versa. Prior to September 20, last year, a pound was worth $4.86⅝, and the rate kept around that figure, because both currencies were tied to a common anchor, namely, gold.

Nowadays, with the pound untied from gold, the rate should oscillate up and down in accordance with the demand for the two currencies. But since April the British authorities have themselves been engaged in supplying another adjuster in place of gold. They have been buying and selling foreign money with a view to keeping their exchange rate more or less stable.

A drop from $3.50 to less than $3.30 within the last two weeks is thus regarded as evidence that this "peg" has been removed. It may be that, with the decline in receipts of foreign money for British freight, insurance and banking services, the authorities in London thought that sterling was quoted at too high a figure on the old "pegged" basis, and are desirous of finding a new "natural level" under which to put a new peg. Or perhaps they merely stepped aside until the special causes for the British demand for dollars at this time of the year had come to an end. Whatever may be the reason, there is still ground to suppose, remembering the provision in the last Government budget for the purpose, that the British can regain some control of their own exchange whenever they wish.

Editorial Notes

Argentina's finances won't permit it to keep that tallest railroad pushing over the Andes to Chile, but it plans to keep its three new submarines in operation. Somehow this seems not like enough money for the higher things and too much for the sinking fund.

Grand opera at popular prices is being presented at the Chicago Stadium. Will the late arrivals ask the usual question, "What's the score?"

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is reported to be writing a book. Doubtless with a dedication to Signor Mussolini, who provided him the leisure.

As for musical horns on motorcars, it's the driver that needs to be harmonious.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

In Three Pivotal States—A Patriarch Among Magazines

THE outcome of the voting next week in three large industrial states is of vital interest to citizens concerned in the pending election. Any candidate who loses all three will, almost inevitably, be defeated in the nation.

INDIANA—This State has given its electoral vote to the Democratic candidate just once since 1896, that occasion being in 1912, with Theodore Roosevelt in revolt. Even then the combined Taft-Roosevelt vote exceeded the Democratic poll by over 32,000. In 1928 it gave Hoover a plurality of 276,000, and in 1924 a plurality to Coolidge of 210,797.

ILLINOIS—Only in the Taft-Roosevelt year did this State, since the days of Grover Cleveland, go Democratic, and in that election the combined Republican and Progressive vote exceeded that of the Democratic nominees by more than 235,000. In 1924 the Republican plurality was 876,546, and in 1928 it was 455,324. Lest these colossal figures make Republicans too confident, it may be noted that in 1930 the State gave a plumping plurality to James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, of 744,759.

OHIO—This State has distinguished itself by going Democratic twice since 1896, in 1912 and in 1916. In the former election the combined anti-Democratic vote was a plurality of 83,149, but the 1916 vote was a straight Democratic victory. The Coolidge and Hoover pluralities were 698,242 and 863,336 respectively. But in 1930 a Democratic Governor was elected by a comfortable plurality of 109,660, and a Democratic Senator by 240,595.

It is apparent that if these states are to be judged by what the racing men call past performances they would seem to be reliably Republican. But in all three, and especially in Illinois and Ohio, a certain drift away from that party has been manifested in state and senatorial elections, and in the registration for the pending election. On the other hand the last three weeks have witnessed a distinct trend toward Hoover. A man who has just made a trip through the three states told me that he did not encounter among the business men one who was going to vote for Roosevelt. But underneath that stratum of society is an immense mass of impoverished, unemployed, dissatisfied people whose votes will represent resentment at existing conditions.

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That the Atlantic Monthly is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, with a cover like that of Volume I, No. 1, is less surprising than the fact that its present editor, Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, has served in that capacity for twenty-five years. It seems scarce half that space of time since the Atlantic put on the new, perhaps one might say the worldly, air that has characterized it under his editorship. In a period when other "high-brow" magazines tried to adapt themselves to a bigger and less intelligent audience, and in the effort usually disappeared from view, the Atlantic has never lowered its standards, nor shifted its appeal from the cultivated minority to the multitudinous morons. Except for an amiable personal aberration which led its editor four years ago to imagine that Al. Smith could be elected President of the United States, Mr. Sedgwick has very astutely estimated the public temper and made, month by month, a magazine which dealt with topics of immediate public interest.

The only living ex-editor of the Atlantic, Mr. Bliss Perry, commenting upon its ever-widening horizon says: "Of the first nineteen names announced as future contributors in 1857, every one was that of a New Englander and with a very few exceptions all were then domiciled in or near Boston." Are there nineteen names of equal literary luster "in or near Boston" today? Even if there were, the Atlantic is no longer confined to that pent-up Utica. Its October number notes as contributors writers scattered from Oxford to Papeete. As the nation has nearly sloughed off its provincialism, so the Atlantic has ceased to be merely a Boston Brahmin and become a citizen of the world. May its salt never lose its savor and its surf long beat against all political and social humbugs.

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It has been only a few days since newspapers were talking seriously of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith as possible Secretary of State in the event of Roosevelt's election. It is only fair to note that Governor Roosevelt himself took no part in this discussion. Presumably it was based on the theory that Mr. Smith was about to enter the campaign and with a few ringing speeches elect the Democratic ticket. But the first speech seems likely to have precisely the opposite effect. His description of citizens opposed to his own religious and ethical views as fanatical drys and Methodistical bigots will unite against the party which has pleaded for his support many voters who otherwise would have been with it.

Presumably the suggestion that he should be made Secretary of State finds some of its explanation in the appointment of William J. Bryan to that office by President Wilson. Bryan was almost as unsatisfactory a Secretary of State as Smith would be but for different reasons. The Commoner's interests were all national, rather than international. He was impatient of form and ceremony, and, except for his activity in pushing his arbitration treaties, made only negative contributions to the diplomacy of his time. He was appointed, as President Wilson stated frankly on several occasions, because his influence with his party associates would be of aid in putting the Wilson policies through Congress. This expectation was realized, but in most other respects the State Department activities of Mr. Bryan were of a kind that his friends would like to have forgotten.

"Destiny," says Mr. Walter Lippmann, "has made Al. Smith the incarnate symbol of religious liberty in America." The form of religious liberty that finds its expression in referring to worshipers of a different creed as bigots is not wholly admirable. An ancient saw has it, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy." Mr. Smith has long been prone to regard opposition to his political ambitions as bigotry and heterodoxy. If his outbreak in New Jersey does not make the election of Roosevelt impossible it will at least furnish that gentleman, if victorious, with ample reason for selecting some other Secretary of State.

Making Ends Meet Profitably

SOFIA

"WELL, how are you making it?" I asked the conductor of a Bulgarian train, who was a smily sort of a man, and looked as though he would like to chat. "Has the crisis hit you?"

"Oh, yes, a bit, but I can't complain. I get my salary a little late, that's all," he replied.

"And does it go around when it comes?"

"Sure, it more than goes around!" was his confident response.

"Then you must not have any family to support," I insisted, sure that he must be favored by some unusual circumstance.

"A wife and three children," he boasted.

"Who live in an inherited house on your father's farm?" I suggested.

"No," he laughed, "if we had a farm I wouldn't be a railroad man. We live in a rented apartment in town."

"And on a salary of twenty-five dollars a month?"

"Twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents," he corrected.

"Well, how in the world do you do it?"

"It isn't so hard. It's really an interesting family game. Five dollars for rent, that's the main item. We make our own clothes from material we buy at our coöperative store. Fuel and food, we get when it's cheap and where it's cheap. We eat lots of peppers; they cost a cent and a half a hundred. We go to the villages and get chickens for ten or fifteen cents each. Tomatoes are a cent a pound. A whopping muskmelon costs a cent and a half, a watermelon two cents. We buy everything like that. Just where it's raised, when it's cheapest, and we put it up in some form for the winter."

"But how do you know where everything grows?"

"I travel, don't you see, and I have colleagues in all parts of the country. I furnish them with kegs of cheap sheep's butter from my district and they help me get cases of grapes and plums or tins of honey from theirs."

"A sort of railroad man's specialty," I comforted myself.

"Not exactly. Every alert Bulgarian does the same trick. We all know how to buy and we stretch our money to the extreme limit. We don't throw anything away."

"And do you really save, on your twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents"

"Between three and four dollars a month."

That is over 15 per cent of his earnings. He gets 9 per cent interest on it in the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, which can't fail. And when he works thirty years he will retire with a pension. Not a Rockefeller. But a solid element in a solid nation.

R. H. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Negro Rejects Communism

THE report of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation to the effect that the Negro of the South has not been swayed in the slightest by Communist propaganda is gratifying. It reflects great credit upon this transplanted race, whose leaders surely realize that their best interests are bound up with the spirit and system of free democratic government in the land which has now been their home for almost as long as the white race that settled it.

The forefathers of Americans of today came, first, as religious refugees or as home-seeking colonists to these shores. Almost simultaneously with some groups of these settlers came Negro slaves. Others were introduced later. Some of the whites who emigrated to the plantations and wildernesses of the new land were indentured servants, with scarcely more rights than the black chattels. In time, however, these very servants became the backbone of the merchant class and, as other and more tragic years passed, the black man, too, came into political, if not social, equality with his former owner.

The Negroes' American citizenship antedated that of millions of others who came later in the tremendous tide of European immigration. It is among these, rather than among either the original American stock or the Negro race, that the seeds of Bolshevism have found fertile ground.

For a time, Communism, fed and watered by Soviet financial agents, had its way among the Negro people of Chicago's teeming unemployed South Side. But even this has passed. As for the Negroes of the South, the appeal of radicalism to them fell upon deaf ears. They know on which side their pone is buttered.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*

To Tip or Not to Tip

M. JEAN CHARLOT, who, because of his determination not to give tips, is finding life rather difficult in Parisian clubs and cafes, would have had the sympathy of a friend of Henry Labouchere, who suffered in a similar cause. Having a conscientious objection to tipping barbers, and being unable to shave himself, this hero had to travel considerably over 100 miles in one year, at a cost of some £5 in fares, in order to find new shops where his unbending attitude on the tipping question was unknown, since it was impossible for him to find efficient service a second time in any one establishment. Finally, having exhausted the whole range of London suburban barbers, he gave up the struggle—not by tendering tips but but growing a beard, which, presumably, he trimmed himself.—*Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.*

Foam in the Campaign

BEER? Yes, of course. The word today has a magical appeal to millions of voters in the eastern urban centers. Governor Roosevelt, with his usual able and adroit demagoguery, is dangling the stein before their thirsty mouths. But he well knows that the whole political machinery must be revamped before the sale of beer can be legalized. He admitted as much when he said he would place a tax on beer "as soon as the Democratic platform pledge is enacted."

This will be a long time coming, for the scuthern drys will undoubtedly retain the leadership of the Democrats in the House and Senate, whatever a wet White House might say. And it makes one dizzy to think of how many billions of glasses of beer Americans must drink in a year to pour the "several hundred millions of dollars" into the Federal Treasury that Governor Roosevelt so rapturously promises!—*Boston Herald.*

"Hunting?"

FEW will grieve because a St. Louis man's project to turn loose a couple of tame lions and "hunt" them was blasted by an officer of the law. That sort of "hunting" does not appeal to sportsmen.

The case of an American who went to British East Africa to get himself filmed in the act of valiantly slaying a charging lion is not forgotten. At Nairobi he bought a tame lion, a little girl's pet, took it into the outskirts and had a man lead it off a few rods. Another man behind this gallant hunter held up a chunk of meat, calling, "Here Fido, come Fido!" And as the little girl's pet came galloping up for the meat the daredevil Nimrod laid him low with his trusty rifle, while the movie camera recorded the brave deed.

This man was kicked out of British East Africa and told never to come back. Every sportsman—and there is a profound difference between a sportsman and a "sport"—heartily applauded the kicking.—*San Francisco Chronicle*